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KING ARTHUR FLOUR,

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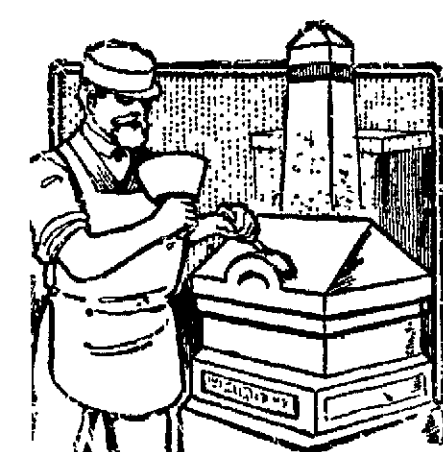
COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

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AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
ments at work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

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No. 2 Water Street.

WRAPPING PAPER

PAPER BAGS AND TWINE.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

HERALD AND GIVE BEST RESULTS

NEATH ST. JOHN'S ROOF.

Masonic Dignitaries Guests Of
Portsmouth's Venerable Lodge.

Fourteen Past Masters Invested With
Beautiful Decorations.

Brothers Of The Order Assemble
Around Fraternal Banquet Board.

Wednesday night was a gala one for
St. John's lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A.
M., the second oldest Masonic body
in America. It was the occasion of the
most important communication of the
year, which was attended by almost
the entire membership of the lodge
and by the brothers of Winnicut
lodge of Greenland in a body. John
Knight Hatch, D. G. L., was present
with his suite, as was also Bela
Kingman, D. D. G. M., of Newmar-
ket.

The ceremonies were begun at half-
past six, when a reception was tend-
ered to the visitors. Following this,
the first section of the Master Mas-
on's degree was conferred upon
Brother Benjamin Green.

The great feature of the evening
which followed the ritualistic work,
was the presentation of thirteen Past
Master's jewels to brothers who had
attained the highest honors in St.
John's lodge. These jewels are of
great beauty and are always the most
prized possessions of those fortunate
enough to own them. They are of
solid gold and their value is upwards
of fifty dollars. A past master's
apron, a decoration of a value about
equal to that of the jewels, was also
presented to Brother Frank J. Phil-
brick.

During the exercises attendant up-
on the presentation, Mr. Philbrick, a
mason of the thirty-third degree, de-
livered an appropriate address and
remarks were also made by Brother
Kingman.

At eight o'clock adjournment was
taken to the banquet hall where an
elaborate repast was served. The
bill of fare was printed on bits of
white leather, representing a Masonic
apron.

The Menu.

Escalloped Oysters
Celery Olives Pickles
Cold Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Boiled Ham
Salad Rolls
Chicken Croquettes, Green Peas
Harlequin Ice Cream
Fancy Assorted Cake
Toasted Crackers
Roquefort and American Cheese
Cigars Coffee

Cottrell and Walsh were the cater-
ers.

A literary program was carried
out in connection with the banquet,
the following being the speakers and
the subjects assigned to them:

Wor. Fred I. Brown, master of cer-
emonies.

R. W., Bela Kingman, Grand Lodge
of New Hampshire.

R. W., John K. Hatch, Past Mas-
ter's Responsibility.

M. W., John Pender, Past Grand
Masters.

Wor. John Squire, Our Sister Lodge
Winnicut, No. 32.

Wor. Alfred M. Barton, Our Sister
Lodge, St. Andrews, No. 56.

Wor. Benjamin F. Webster, The
Trowel.

Wor. John H. Cheever, The Power
of Masonry.

Masonic Quartette, song.

Wor. Thomas J. Mitchell, The
Square and Compasses.

Wor. Howe Call, Our Glorious
Past.

Wor. Albert R. Junkins, Improve-
ments and Advance in Masonry.

Wor. John D. Randall, Old Ports-
mouth.

Wor. J. Frank Magraw, What is
Masonry?

Wor. Albert H. Sides, Our Masonic
Future.

Wor. Frederick Watkins, Impres-
sions of Masonry.

Song, Auld Lang Syne.

Work on the Master Mason's de-
gree was resumed after the banquet
and Mr. Green was initiated into the
mysteries of the second section. The
Fellow Craft degree was also exemp-
plified.

During the evening musical selec-

tions were rendered by the Masonic
quartette, W. W. McIntire, director,
the program being appended:

"The Lord is Great," Kelts
"Holy Father, Cheer our Way," Dow
"Let Thy Hand Help Me," Handel
"Remember Now Thy Creator," Rhodes

"Still, Still with Thee," Gerrish
"Let There Be Light," Holden

The present year is known among
Masons as A. L. 5903 and, including
that of Wednesday evening, St.
John's lodge has held 1987 stated
communications.

CROWNINSHIELD'S REASONS.

Causes Which Led Him to Ask to Be
Placed on Navy's Retired List.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, whose
request for retirement has been
granted by Secretary Moody, will go
on the retired list under the opera-
tion of that clause of the personnel
act which provides that officers who
served in the Civil war and have
been in the navy for forty years may
be retired with advanced rank. Thus
Rear Admiral Crowninshield will go
on the retired list with rank and pay
of a rear admiral of the senior
grade. Naturally his retirement has
caused an immense amount of gossip
in naval circles.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield was
disappointed because the Illinois, the
flagship he was given when he left
the bureau of navigation to assume
command of the European station
last April, was taken away from him
at the conclusion of the winter man-
euvers in the Caribbean. This was in
accordance with a plan of the gener-
al board of the navy, to concentrate
all the battleships of the navy into
the North Atlantic squadron and
Asiatic squadron.

He made a communication to the
navy department against the change.
The Brooklyn was decided upon as
the flagship of the European squad-
ron, and rush orders were issued to
have her ready for sea by June 1.

This was not satisfactory to
Crowninshield. His friends here,
however, declare that the taking
away of the Illinois was too small
a thing to have caused him to leave
the active list of the navy, but that
his decision to do so was the outcome
of a desire formed several years ago
to seek retirement when he had
reached flag rank and had rounded
out his long naval career by the com-
mand of a fleet.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield's ser-
vice is considered eminently valuable
by the navy department. He entered
the navy in September, 1860, and has
therefore been in the service for near-
ly forty-three years, during which
time he has held many important
posts, including that of chief of the
bureau of navigation during the
troublesome period of the Spanish-
American war, when the United
States navy developed its greatest
efficiency and achieved its greatest
renown.

During the Schley controversy
Rear Admiral Crowninshield was the
target of attack for the friends of
Rear Admiral Schley and for that por-
tion of the press sympathetic to the
Schley side of the controversy. Not-
withstanding this, his service as
chief in the bureau of navigation was
eminently satisfactory to the navy
department. He left the bureau of
navigation to command the European
squadron in April last.

As a result of Admiral Crownin-
shield's retirement, Captains Francis
A. Cook and Purnell F. Harrington
will be advanced to the grade of rear
admiral. Captain Cook is not in
good health, however, and will prob-
ably be promoted subject to examina-
tion. He may retire within a short
time.

ROBERT EMMET'S BIRTHDAY.

Larkin Club Of This City Remembers
Irish Patriot.

The Larkin club observed the one
hundred and twenty-fifth anniver-
sary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the
Irish patriot, in Rechabite hall on
Wednesday evening. A banquet was
served by Cottrell and Walsh and
there were exercises appropriate to
the occasion. The club also adopt-
ed a declaration of principles, con-
demning the policy of the British
government in relation to Ireland.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock
Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores cov-
ered my body. I seemed beyond
cure. B. B. B. has made me a per-
fectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hut-
ton, Berville, Mich.

WHAT FOLKS SAY.

A Funny Thing About Women—
Cough and Sneeze Heard Every-
where—Origin of Railway Mail Ser-
vice—Violet Always Popular With
the Gentle Sex.

"Funny thing about women," said
a street car conductor, the other day,
"is that they hold up their skirts on
the street, and when they get on or
off a car they let the darned things
flop. Everybody walks over them,
and when the conductor tries to get
through a crowded car, he ties him-
self up in them. Then the women
scowl and say disagreeable things."

"I'd be greatly obliged if you'd
not tear my skirts off the band," says
one.

"If you'd be a little more careful
and not so rude, you wouldn't ruin
the passengers' clothes," says an-
other.

"The number of people suffering
from catarrhal affections in this city
and surrounding districts is probably
as great as ever before," said a local
physician yesterday. "The cough
and sneeze are heard everywhere, in
office, shop, street car, theatre and
church, and many absences from
business attest the extent and degree
of the common sickness. The pre-
vention of an attack is thus a tardy
afterthought."

"In this climate, particularly during
the winter and early spring, the peo-
ple from force of habit become care-
less of exposure and in many ways
tempt their fate. It is, after all, the
attention to little things that tells in
the long run. Even at the expense
of appearing a little fussy over a sly
draught, the low temperature of a
room or the open front door of a car,
it is prudent to plead guilty of rea-
sonable concern for the outcome. When
the cold actually begins the im-
mediate safety consists in giving it im-
mediate attention. Temporizing al-
most always means loss of time in
the end."

"I ran across an old memorandum
the other day that showed very clear-
ly the origin of the vast railway mail
service now in vogue in the United
States," said one of the visiting of-
ficials of the National Association of
Railway Postal Clerks, this morning.

"The man who started what is now
an elaborate system was the post-
master at St. Joseph, Mo., at the
time, appointed to the position by
President Buchanan. His idea grew
out of the old 'pony express,' which
also had its origin in St. Joseph. He
evolved an ingenious system of boxes
for handling his mail expeditiously on
the arrival of the 'express' by rigging
up a lot of partitions in an old dry
goods box, and labeled each hole with
the name of an office served by the
'express.' On the arrival of the
'rider' he would sort his mail and tie
up the packages in the different par-
titions. When baggage cars were
first in vogue the bale-box idea was
used, and crude as it was it added
greatly to the rapidity with which
the mail could be handled. From this
crude beginning has been evolved the
most elaborate railway mail ser-
vice in the entire world, and from the
one man who originated it, it now
takes nearly thirty thousand men to
carry it on."

"There is something about the col-
or of violet that seems to keep it
popular with most women," remarked
a dressmaker. "Although there may
be a big craze for white or a great
vogue of red in everything or green
may be the leading color of a season,
violet accompanies the one or the
other, and is never conspicuously left
out of fashion. Violet is always worn
—yet never seems to grow tiresome.
From an airy hair ornament to a rain-
coat, violet is to be seen."

POLICE BITS.

Two for drunkenness and one for
larceny were booked at police head-
quarters this morning.

A well known young man from a
suburban town was detained at po-
lice headquarters this morning,
charged with breaking and entering a
summer cottage and the larceny of
a couple of guns.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Nearly everybody knows
how it always restores color
and checks falling.

J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 5.
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Smith of Kit-
tery Depot are happy over the arrival
of a fourteen-pound boy at their home
yesterday.

Miss Iva Grant of Somerville, Mass.,
is the guest of relatives in Ports-
mouth and will probably visit Kittery
before returning to her home. She
has many friends here, where she
passes her summer vacation.

Mrs. Stephen Paul is considered a
little improved this morning, having
passed a comfortable night.

Mrs. C. E. Gowen goes to Dover,
N. H., tomorrow to pass a few days
with friends.

Miss Maude Williams is quite sick
at her home on Echo street, being
threatened with pneumonia.

La grippe seems to be on the in-
crease in Kittery, new cases being
heard of every day. This morning,
Mrs. Charles Langton, Miss Maude
Walker, her mother and brother, of
Kittery Depot, are on the sick list.

At a recent convention of the
Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, held in Washington, Mrs. D. K.
Shute of that city was unanimously
elected treasurer general, a position
of great prominence. This brings
one of our townfolk into a position
of note. Mrs. Shute was formerly
Miss Augusta Pettigrew of North Kit-
tery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J.
Pettigrew.

Mrs. Charles Luttis went to Boston
yesterday for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Herbert Elkins and her
young son left for Brooklyn today,
accompanied by her sister, Mrs.
Charles Luttis, Jr.

The regular meeting of the I. O. G.
T. last evening was well attended.
This organization is preparing to cele-
brate its anniversary next week.

At the regular meeting of the East-
ern Star last evening, obligations
were conferred on two charter mem-
bers, Dr. and Mrs. Durgin of
Elliot, and applications from four can-
didates were received.

The two days' fair of the W. C. T.
U will open at 7.30 o'clock this
(Thursday) evening.

INSTRUCTIVE MEETING.

Rumford Chapter, Daughters of the
American Revolution, of Concord,
met last week at the home of Mrs.
James Minot, 23 South State street,
that city. A very interesting session
commemorated Washington's Birth-
day anniversary. The meeting, over
which the chapter regent, Mrs. How-
ard F. Hill, presided, was opened with
the singing of "America," and the
rollcall was responded to by the
members giving some quotation from
Washington or some incident in his
life. Mrs. Jessie B. Harriman, dele-
gate to the state convention of the
D. A. R., held at Dover, with the
Margery Sullivan Chapter in January,
gave a report of that event. Papers
on the "Early History of New
Hampshire," "Early Governors of
New Hampshire," "The Origin of
Witchcraft in Salem in 1650," and
"The Capture of Hannah Dusty, by
and Her Escape from the Indians in
1697," were read. Questions of his-
torical interest previously passed to
members were answered, adding
much valuable information, after
which luncheon was served by the
hostess, to end a most enjoyable and
instructive meeting.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —



— AT THE —

**SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.**

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N. H.

THREE N'S.

Spring Styles For Men Are New,
Neat and Natty.

Some new, neat, natty and odd
styles are found in men's suits this
spring in the various clothing stores.
What seem to be the prevailing col-
ors are brown and green and the fig-
ures are made up in pepper and salt
mixtures, with short military coats.
The light overcoats, like the coats go-
ing with the suits, are cut short, and
are much more pleasing to the eye
than those that are inclined to be
long.

The dealers claim, however, that
they have some patrons who are not
satisfied with these short coats, and
for this reason are putting their
money into raincoats, which are
longer and are stylish at all times in
rainy or fair weather.

But those new spring hats! In
every respect they are much different
from the styles of years gone by and
are seen on the streets every day.
They have taken a great hold among
the stylishly dressed young men of
the city and promise to be sold in
large numbers before the season is
well under way.

The fedoras, too, are rather a lit-
tle wider rimmed than for some time,
but then there are some of those with
the narrower rims which follow the
style of last season. In neckwear,
large numbers of green and black
ties of all styles are to be found. The
four-in-hand, bow and puff will reign.

In the line of shirts it may be said
that there is a tendency for small,
neat figures, there being an absence
of anything that might be termed
loud. A year ago and the year pre-
vious, there was a demand upon the
haberdasher for everything that was
loud in the shirt line, and the con-
trast now is marked, indeed.

The busy season for the clothiers
will commence about March 20, when
the Easter rush will be on, and if
will continue till about the first of
July, when there will be a falling off
in trade till the fall.

SOME SHORT ONES.

To Avoid Temptation.

"If your baby has the grippie, don't
kiss it," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "If
your stenographer has the grippie,"
he adds—"send her home till she gets
well."—Boston Globe.

Ain't This Rocky, Fellows?

Here's the Standard Oil Doxology,
as sung by Wm. H. Crane:
Praise John, from whom all blessings
flow,
Praise him oil creatures here below,
Praise him above, ye heavenly host,
Praise William, too, but John the
most.

—Boston Herald.

Harder.

In about fifteen months from this
date a number of presidential "pos-
sibilities" who are rather conspicuous
at this moment will be as hard to
find as Charley Ross.—Cincinnati En-
quirer.

It'll Soon Be Settled, Thank Heaven!

Next Tuesday, New Hampshire will
vote on the nine constitutional
amendments proposed by the recent
convention. The only one on which
there seems to be any discussion in
the papers is that giving full and un-
restricted suffrage to women.—Ken-
necob Journal.

Or By "Rubbering" For Bicycle Cops.

The "automobile squint" is the lat-
est. No doubt it is caused by contin-
ually looking for pedestrians to run
over.—Manchester Mirror.

FOR HALF HOLIDAY.

It is probable that the dry goods
dealers will give their clerks Friday
afternoons this summer during the
months of July and August. The
matter is being talked over by some
of the dealers.—Newburyport News.

Cars will be run to York Beach at
the close of the following perfor-
mances at Music Hall: Saturday,
March 7, Quinlan & Wall's Minstrels;
Foxy Grandpa, Tuesday, March 10;
The Climbers, March 12.

Greatest Record in the History of this Giant Company

Twenty-seventh Annual Statement January 1, 1903

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages,	\$10,996,953 27
Real Estate,	11,863,588 51
R.R. Bonds and Stocks (Market Value),	18,621,442 50
Municipal Bonds (Market Value),	5,737,301 95
U. S. Gov. Bonds (Market Value),	109,000 00
Cash in Banks and Office,	4,916,069 51
Interest and Rents, due and accrued,	384,521 34
Loans on Collateral Securities,	4,736,750 00
Loans on Policies,	1,066,916 83
Premiums Deferred and in course of Collection (net),	1,812,795 96
Total,	\$60,245,339 87

LIABILITIES

Reserve on Policies,	\$49,800,630 00
All other Liabilities,	923,304 54
Surplus to Policy-holders,	9,521,405 33
Total,	\$60,245,339 87

LIFE INSURANCE ISSUED AND PAID FOR during 1902, including Ordinary Insurance (\$87,000,000), over	272 MILLIONS
ASSETS, end of 1902, over	60 MILLIONS
INCOME, during 1902, over	33 MILLIONS
PAID POLICY-HOLDERS, during 1902, over	9 MILLIONS
SURPLUS, over	9 MILLIONS
POLICIES IN FORCE, nearly	5 MILLIONS
INCREASE IN PAID-FOR INSURANCE IN FORCE, over	108 MILLIONS

MAKING THE GRAND TOTAL OF

Paid-for Insurance in Force over 800 Millions

Paid Policy-holders in 27 Years, nearly 68 Millions

Features of the Year's Administration were
MARKED REDUCTION IN EXPENSE RATE. INCREASED DIVIDENDS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.
The Progressive Management and the Judicious Care of, and Liberality in Dealing with, Policy-holders' Interests, have made this

ONE OF THE GREAT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE WORLD.

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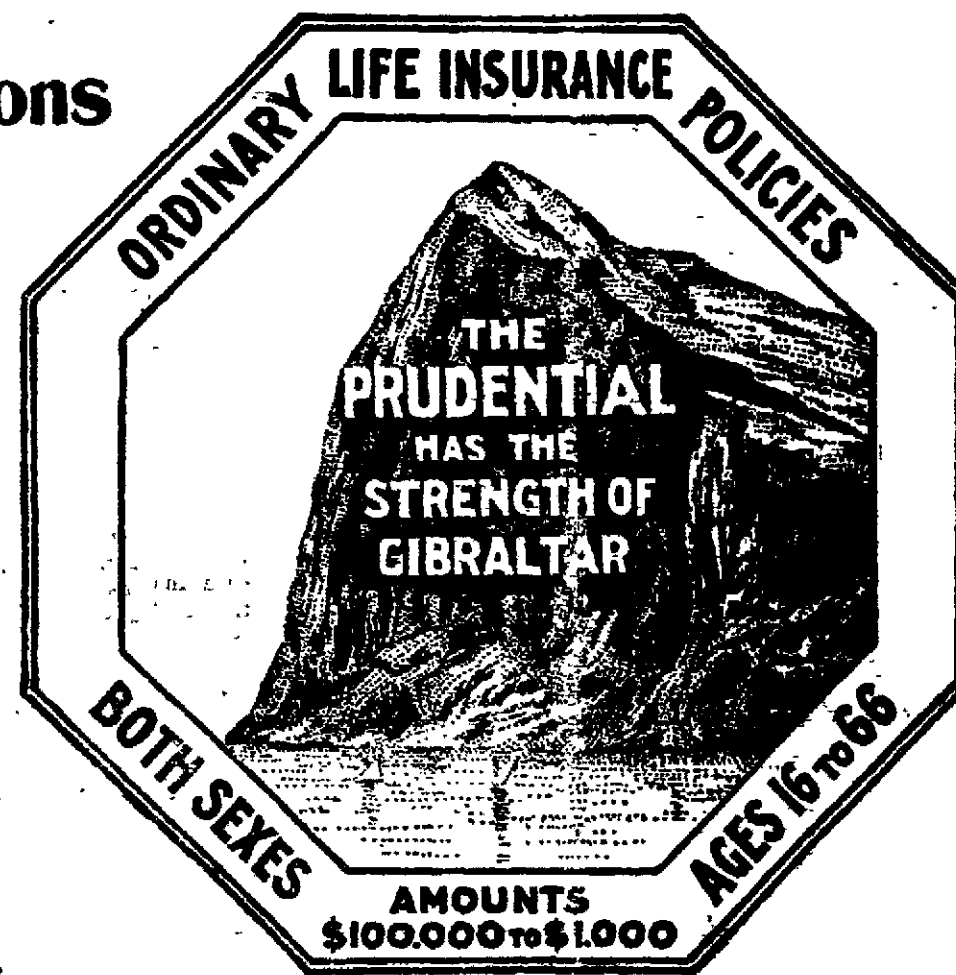
Agents
Wanted.

Representative in Portsmouth, H. M. TUCKER, Special Agent, Portsmouth, N. H.

H. C. EASTMAN, General Agent, "The Beacon," Manchester, N. H.

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JACOB E. WARD, Counsel.	WILBUR S. JOHNSON, Comptroller.
F. C. BLANCHARD, Supervisor Loan Department.	EDWARD H. HAMIL, Medical Director.
EDWARD GRAY, Secretary.	ROBERT L. BURRAGE, Medical Director.
VALENTINE RIKER, Assistant Secretary.	FREDERIC A. BOYLE, Cashier.
LESLIE P. WARD, Assistant Secretary.	JOHN K. GORE, Actuary.
WILLARD L. HAMILTON, Assistant Secretary.	FREDERICK H. JOHNSTON, Associate Actuary.
HENRY OVERGNE, Supervisor.	GEORGE W. MUNSICK, Supervisor.
WM. PERRY WATSON, Assistant Medical Director.	FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN, Statistician.



HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

Phillips Academy Midwinter Games Provide Excellent Sport.

Mrs. Olive Morgan Otis Observes Her Ninety Third Birthday.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, March 4

The sixth annual winter handicap meet of the Phillips-Exeter Athletic association this afternoon was a success. While no records were broken, Peyton came within half an inch of the high jump record. Rare sport was enjoyed.

The program opened with the 40 yard dash, which had over fifty starters. The slower runners were weeded out in the trial heats, in which the scratch men were also shut out. The final was won by Joplin. Twenty-two started in the 100-yard run with Moore and Blethen on scratch. Moore ran a pretty race, but the handicaps were too much for him. Fox beating him by a yard. Moore came within two-fifths of a second of the record. Leavett easily took the hurdles, with yards to spare.

In the 600-yard run Runyon ran a beautiful race, but the field was too large for him. The track with the field of 30, was entirely too small. The scratch men found it almost impossible to plough their way through it at all. There were two bad dumps in this race.

W. H. McVicker gave a 1000-yard exhibition, doing it in the very fast time of 2:21.25, lowering the record by eight seconds.

The summary:
40-yard dash—Won by C. E. Joplin '03, 4 feet, A. H. Cendella '04, 4 feet second, G. L. Strayer, '06, 6 feet third. Time 4:45 a.

45-yard hurdles—Won by J. L. Leavett, '03, 6 feet, D. F. Luby, '05, scratch, second; J. B. McCormack, '04, 3 feet, third. Time 5:45 a.

300-yard run—Won by B. W. Hitch-

cock, '05, 15 yards, J. F. O'Brien, '04, 5 yards, second; G. L. Buswell, scratch, third. Time 3:45 a.

600-yard run—Won by C. F. Burnap, '04, 5 yards, R. C. Runyon, '03, scratch, second; P. F. Hathaway, '04, 30 yards, third. Time 1 m 21 s.

100-yard run—Won by J. F. Fox, '04, 10 yards, C. F. Moore, '03, scratch second, F. H. Dore, '04, 20 yards, third. Time 2m 29 2-5 s.

High jump—Won by J. N. Peyton, '05, scratch, M. B. Giddings, '04, 3 1/2 inches, second, H. L. Barker, '05, 7 inches, third. Distance 5 feet 7 1/2 inches.

Shot put—Won by J. B. McCormack, '04, 2 feet 6 inches, H. L. Barker, '05, 4 feet, second; R. Higgins, '04, third. Distance 38 feet 2 1/4 inches.

Mrs. Olive Morgan Otis, the oldest of a most estimable trio, who within a week will celebrate their ninety-third birthdays, today enjoyed her notable anniversary.

Mrs. Otis was born in Lebanon, Conn., the daughter of Dr. Erastus Osgood. She has one living brother On Sept. 10, 1838 she was married to Rev. Israel T. Otis, then pastor of the Congregational church at Lebanon. From 1847 to 1866 he was pastor of the Congregational church in Rye and soon afterwards retired and established his home in Exeter. Mr. Otis died May 30, 1889. Of their seven children there are now living one son, Dr. Edward O. Otis, of Boston, and one daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Pennell of Exeter. Mrs. Otis still enjoys good health and her mind is keen.

Trainer George S. Connors of the Phillips-Exeter track team has entered the following team for the interscholastic meet at Boston on Saturday afternoon, March 14.

40-yard dash—Guy L. Buswell and S. Johnson

45-yard hurdles—D. F. Luby and H. E. Evans.

300-yard run—J. H. Leavett, Guy L. Buswell and C. A. Elliott.

600-yard run—R. C. Runyon, C. F. Burnap and F. R. Cook.

1000-yard run—J. R. Blethen.

1 mile run—C. F. Moore.

Pole vault—L. E. Newcomb.

High jump—J. N. Peyton and M. B. Giddings.

a quartette will be picked from the following: C. F. Burnap, J. H. Leavett, F. R. Cook, C. A. Elliott, R. C. Runyon, Guy L. Buswell and J. B. McCormack.

The death of G. H. Broadhead, a former resident of Newfields and a summer visitor to the town, occurred at New York on March 1, aged eighty-seven years. He was born at Newfields and lived for a time at South Newmarket. He was a graduate of Phillips-Exeter and was a friend of Gen. J. C. Fremont.

An illustrated lecture will be given in the Advent church Thursday, March 12, entitled "The Salvation Army by Flashlight."

The repertoire company now playing at the opera house is one of the best companies of the kind that has ever been here.

Willard Rowe has been elected captain and Harry Luce manager of the High school baseball team.

On Saturday afternoon, March 14, E. B. Worrell will give a lecture at Unity hall in the interests of housekeepers on "Building the Body."

The annual meeting of the Exeter Golf club will be held at the office of Gen. William P. Chadwick tomorrow evening.

Rev. Edward Green of the Unitarian church gave his second Lenten talk this afternoon on "Consecration of Life."

The fund for the new athletic house of Phillips-Exeter academy now amounts to \$127.25.

The Phillips-Exeter Glee club will give a concert at Haverhill on Saturday evening, March 14. The club will also give concerts at Newburyport, Stratham and Newmarket. On March 31 it will sing at the annual banquet of the New York alumni.

The condition of Capt. Allen of the academy track team, who is ill at his home in Portland, Me., is reported as much better.

The board of supervisors yesterday began the work of the revision of the checklist for the annual town meeting, next Tuesday. The board will be in session during the rest of the week.

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SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

Jealous Man Commits Murder And Suicide

He Accused The Woman Of Accepting Another's Attention.

Single Witness Of The Tragedy Tells The Sad Story.

Leominster, Mass., March 4.—After accusing his wife Cordelia of receiving attentions from another man during his absence, Medard Fiset shot and killed her tonight and then ended his own existence with a second bullet from the same weapon.

The single witness of this family tragedy, Joseph Garpey, says that Fiset was actuated by jealousy in committing the deed and at the time he was infuriated by the belief that he (Garpey) had been received by Mrs. Fiset during the afternoon.

Fiset worked as a mechanic in the plant of the Whitney-Reed Chair company and was known there as sober and industrious at all times.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE BALL TEAM.

Nine Which Has Been Beating Them All Down In Florida.

In an interesting letter to friends in this state Managers Anderson and Price of the Hotel Ormond, Florida, speak of the baseball team connected with their hotel which has been winning such fame in the alligator state this season. They also enclose a clipping from a Florida paper reporting a recent series of games which were declared to be the best ever seen in those parts.

The games were between the Ormonds and the Rollins college team, the latter being strengthened by the addition of the Philadelphia American battery, Waddell and Schreckengost. In spite of the professionals arrayed against them, the Ormonds won two of the three games. The one game won by the Rollins college team was by a score of 1 to 0 with the American league battery in the points. The Ormond players are mostly New Hampshire boys with Harry Annan of Manchester as captain. They are all in the active service of the Hotel Ormond and the team is made up as follows: Pitcher, Roy Taylor of Bristol, N. H.; catcher, Thomas Doran, New York; first base, Frank Fitzgerald, Lisbon, N. H.; second base, James Duffy, Lawrence, Mass.; third base, Harry Annan, Manchester; short stop, Albert Chase, Whitefield, N. H.; left field, Louis Fisher, Burlington, Vt.; center field, A. Fitzgerald, Lisbon, N. H.; right field, E. Fitzgerald, Bethlehem, N. H.; substitute, Nelson LeMay, Littleton, N. H.; manager, George Merritt, Bretton Woods, N. H.

HOISTED THE BLACK FLAG.

Steamer Sam Butterfield A Pirate Craft For A Brief Period.

When the steamer Sam Butterfield, which conveys the workmen and clerks employed at Henderson's Point to and from this city, arrived on this side of the river Wednesday evening those on the wharf were astonished to see the "Jolly Roger," with the grimly emblematic skull and crossbones, flying from her stern. Inquiries of Capt. Jerome V. Smith elicited the information that piracy formerly flourished on the Piscataqua, but the captain was evidently unaware that the black flag had been hoisted over his own vessel. It was some moments before he discovered the reason for the sudden interest in old time river history, but when the cable ensign at the stern of the steamer caught his eye the Sam Butterfield speedily became a peaceful passenger boat once more.

The mystery of the flag was solved a little later by the confession of some of the passengers that they had hoisted it as a little joke on Capt. Smith.

Winter's last month is now well under way.

A QUESTION OF MASTERY.

Mr. Darrow's Arrangement of the Anthracite Coal Barons.

The following is an extract from the closing speech of Mr. Darrow, counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, before the strike commission:

I want to say that this strike, from first to last, was due to the blind, automatic, stupid spirit of these operators, that their men should not organize—nothing else. It was not because they thought they should have no more money, for I am inclined to think that these gentlemen would have raised the wages by this time, strike or no strike. At least they came into this court one after the other and practically conceded that they should have raised them and should now raise them. They were not willing to do it then. But I cannot understand how Mr. Baer, as president of the Reading railroad, can raise his wages, and how the president of the Pennsylvania railroad can raise his wages, and still say that these men, infinitely poorer paid, in an employment generally more disagreeable and onerous, should have no share in the increased prosperity which has come to them and which has come to the common country.

It was not, then, the question of wages. These gentlemen precipitated the greatest conflict between capital and labor which the world has ever seen, the most gigantic strike in history, because in their minds it was a question of mastery—nothing else; because they felt and they believed that upon this contest depended the question of whether they should be the masters or whether the men should be the masters.

Neither should be the result of this contest. They, with their feudal ideas that the men who in some mysterious way have been placed in the ownership and the possession of industry are the masters, that they have the right to make the rules and the regulations and set the wages—set them, as I will show they did in this case, by pulling their schedule on a door-bell, who were that for one moment to accede to the demands and requests of these men would mean that they were no longer the masters, thought they had better let the water come into their mines and drown them out and destroy their property rather than submit.

Neither can I believe that this was entirely due to the mine owners when I consider that they were willing to take these fearful chances, to let the country face this coal famine, to let their mines be destroyed, I see in this stubborn, cruel fight, where the weapon used by the operators was starvation, where they depended not upon starving men alone, but expected that the men would listen to the starving cries of wives and children to give up this struggle. I believe the operators were induced and urged by the railroad companies to believe that here in the coal region was the final struggle to determine who were the masters in this country, whether the men were chattels or whether they were men endowed with the same right to look the other contracting party squarely in the face, the same right to make their own terms as to the hours of labor, the days of labor, the price of labor when they are selling their lives, as the master does when he is buying the laborer's life.

Notes to Catch Workmen.

Assemblyman Butler of the New York legislature has introduced a bill designed to protect men who are compelled to work on high buildings and on bridges. It provides that every contractor responsible for such work shall cause nets to be hung so that in case of accident a workman would fall into the net.

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This was the struggle, and this was the cause, and I wish to prove this matter to this commission, not from their testimony, but from that of these gentlemen alone. I prove it from their own mouths and place the responsibility where it belongs, upon these men, who cannot understand that the human race through its long, sore and bitter travail has been moving onward and upward and forward toward the final democracy of man, to the time when each human being shall be a man clothed with the right to contract, with the right to live his life, and not to be governed and ruled by such rules as the masters have ever imposed upon him.

Assemblyman Butler of the New York legislature has introduced a bill designed to protect men who are compelled to work on high buildings and on bridges. It provides that every contractor responsible for such work shall cause nets to be hung so that in case of accident a workman would fall into the net.

"I think I would be safe in saying that half a hundred men have been killed or seriously injured on high buildings and bridges in New York city during the last year," said Mr. Butler.

"Three men have fallen from the East River bridge. The body of one of them was not recovered. Since the last accident two tugs have been stationed in the East river for the purpose of picking up any men who may fall into the river from the bridge.

Any person who has seen structural workers putting in place steel beams in modern skyscraper buildings will appreciate the necessity of affording these men proper protection while engaged in their hazardous occupation."

Overted Hens.

If your hens are drooping from overfeeding, cut down the rations and give them a dose of epsom salts, one teaspoonful to six hens. The same quantity may be given to ten half grown chicks or to twenty young chicks.

NEW SWEATSHOPS.

RESULTS OF ABUSATION IN NEW YORK BY UNION LABOR.

Progressive Legislation. The Low Wages of Home Workers—Statistics Gathered by the State Labor Bureau.

John McMackin, commissioner of labor of New York state, has submitted to the legislature the annual report of the bureau of labor statistics.

The report includes the results of an inquiry into the earnings of home workers in New York city tenements. A summary of the report follows:

Recent investigations conducted by the United States industrial commission and other official bodies have revealed a decided change in the condition of the unorganized workers in the clothing trade and similar pursuits carried on in the tenement districts of the great cities. The old time "sweatshop" in the dwellings of the poor has well nigh disappeared in consequence of the legislative policy initiated in this state in 1892. An act of that year amending the factory law made unlawful the employment of any but immediate members of the family in a workshop in any dwelling. The effect of this law was to divide tenement work places into two distinct classes—the family workshop in the dwelling and the workshop in a tenement building, but outside the dwelling. The large workshop thus separated from the dwelling became subject to the visitation of the factory inspectors the same as other manufacturing establishments, but the workshop in the dwelling, being used solely by members of the family and constituting part of their home, could not be invaded by state or local officials. To meet this situation the legislature in 1900 prohibited the manufacture of clothing and other specified articles in any tenement building except with the permission of the state factory inspector, who was to issue a license for such manufacture only when satisfied that the work would be done under proper hygienic and sanitary conditions.

While legislation was thus limiting the number of workmen who might be brought together in a dwelling place through the exclusion of all persons outside of the family, economic development was requiring the association of larger and larger numbers of workers in a single work place in order to obtain the full advantage of the principle of the division of labor. The two tendencies combined to remove most processes in the manufacture of clothing from the dwelling to the district shop. What was left to be done in the home was simply the finishing of garments—the felling, the sewing on of buttons, etc.—a class of work that naturally falls into the hands of women. Besides these "home finishers," who comprise the vast majority of all the home workers in New York city tenements, there are a few custom and journeyman tailors, each of whom makes the entire garment at his home as in former times, so that the workers on clothing comprise more than 23,000 of the entire 27,000 persons who at last accounts worked in the licensed family workshops in New York city. There were also among the home workers somewhat more than 1,000 makers of neckwear, nearly 1,000 makers of artificial flowers and about the same number of cigar makers, while small numbers were engaged in the manufacture of millinery goods, white goods, fur goods, hats and caps, purses, umbrellas, etc.

The sanitary conditions of family workshops have been frequently investigated in the interest of the protection of the public health against the danger of disease transmitted through tenement made goods. But the economic condition of the home workers themselves is also a matter of general interest, which has not as yet been adequately described, chiefly on account of the difficulties attending the collection of statistics among foreign born persons, who are generally ignorant of our language. But the factory inspectors, who are brought into frequent contact with the home workers in the course of their daily duties, have naturally acquired some facility in holding intercourse with them and were therefore able while making their semiannual inspection of tenement work places in August to gather a sufficiently large number of reports to show forth with some approximation to accuracy the actual income of the home workers in metropolitan tenements.

The average earnings among the male home workers were \$290 for the first six months of 1902, but nearly two-thirds of them (96 out of 157) were skilled workmen, (tailors employed in making the entire garment). The average earnings of male home finishers, who had an average of one helper apiece, amounted to only \$213 for the six months. This was supplemented by outside earnings of other members of the family, so that the total family income of male home finishers amounted on the average to \$258 in the first half of the year 1902, which was further increased to \$274 by the letting of lodgings, etc. The custom tailors averaged \$318 (\$331 with outside work and \$346 with income from board and lodgings), while journeyman tailors averaged \$340 (or \$402 including outside earnings of other members of the family and lodgers).

The great majority of home workers being women, it is especially important to consider their earnings. The average income of 823 female home workers in the first six months of 1902 was \$383, or \$5.20 weekly. Even this figure is advanced by the presence of a small number of well paid skilled workers, the average for the home finishers alone being only \$78.71, which is equivalent to \$3.66 for each of the

twenty-two and three-quarter weeks of actual work, or \$3.08 for each week in the period. Moreover, one in four of these women had a helper in her workshop. It is well known that these home finishers receive from 5 to 7 cents for "finishing" a coat or pair of trousers and that they can "finish" only one garment an hour. Hence to make even 58 cents a day they must work steadily between nine and ten hours a day, besides which they are obliged to carry the garments to and from the contractor's shop, being frequently detained there to wait for their work, and finally they must take time to perform their regular duties as housekeepers. It will therefore be seen that the home finishers work unusually long hours.

Mention has already been made of the fact that \$79 represents the average six months' earnings of home finishers and their helpers. The 722 female finishers had 195 helpers, of whom 32 were husbands, 58 relatives or grown up sons and daughters and 105 minor children. It is probable, however, that more children than that actually rendered some assistance, as parents realize the prejudice against child labor and hold back mention of the same. Of the 105 child helpers none was under eight years of age, although there were 634 children below that age in these families; 7 were between eight and twelve years of age out of a total of 308 in that class; 12 were between twelve and fourteen years of age out of a total of 121 children in that class, 24 were between fourteen and sixteen years of age as compared with 147 in that class, and 62 were between sixteen and twenty-one years of age as compared with 241, most of the remainder being engaged in outside employments. With such outside work of husband, children, etc., the average six months' earnings per family were \$249, which was increased to \$261 by the receipt of money for board and lodgings.

Small as are the earnings of the home finishers they were superior to the income of makers of artificial flowers. The average earnings of sixty women, nearly all Italians, engaged in this trade in the first half of 1902 were only \$70, and in earning this amount the sixty women had fifty-seven helpers.

In view of the low wages paid in this trade it is worthy of note that all of the workers reported that they were employed directly by manufacturers and not by contractors, who by some persons are looked upon as superfluous if not oppressive middlemen. The average number of weeks worked by the 157 male home workers in the first six months of 1902 was twenty-two and three-quarters, and of the 823 women twenty-two and a half weeks. The majority (407 of 722) of the women who did "finishing" worked more or less steadily throughout the entire twenty-six weeks, the average number of weeks worked by all having been twenty-two and three-quarters. Twenty-eight of the sixty women who made artificial flowers worked every week in the season, which includes a few weeks at the close of 1901, but twelve worked only seventeen weeks out of the twenty-six and thus reduced the average time for all to nineteen and three-quarter weeks.

The average age of all the male home workers, so far as the fact could be ascertained, was forty-six years. None was under twenty-one years of age, and thirteen were more than sixty years old. The average age of female home workers was thirty-seven years. This was also the average of the home finishers, while the artificial flower makers averaged only thirty-three years.

Of 158 male home workers 69 were Germans, 25 Italians and 18 Americans. Most of the Germans reside in Brooklyn. Of 852 female home workers 515 were Italians, 106 Germans and 130 Americans, other nationalities being feebly represented. The predominance of the Italians among makers of artificial flowers was especially marked.

Unions and the Church. Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers addressed the Methodist ministers of Indianapolis on the subject, "Are the Trades Unions Opposed to the Church? If so, Why?" Mr. Wilson said:

Trades unions are not opposed to the church. Trades unions are organized for a given purpose by men who have a common interest in that line, but whose ideas diverge greatly in other lines, and they should not permit the use of their organization to antagonize their religious opinions. There is just as large a percentage of nonunion workmen who do not attend the churches as there is of trades unionists. There is a widespread sentiment that the sympathies of the church have been on the side of the employers and against the employees in the industrial conflicts that have occurred in the past, which has found expression in sentiments such as "Servants, obey your masters." "Be contented with your condition in life to which it has pleased Almighty God to call you," etc.

A Busy Year. The present year will mark an epoch in the history of organized labor if the plans of the various labor bodies over the entire country materialize, says the Washington Star. In nearly every principal city in the land many labor organizations have notified the employers that an increase in pay will be looked for during the coming spring. Washington is no exception, many local employers of union labor having been requested to consider such a proposition.

Sheet Metal Workers' union No. 12, to which nearly every sheet metal worker and tinner in the city is affiliated, is among the latest to inform local employers that a new scale of wages will be inaugurated May 1. According to information the union metal workers and tinner expect to have their pay raised from \$3 to \$3.50 per day.

SHERWOOD DECISION

THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSOURI ON BOYCOTTING.

Freedom of Speech and of Press Under State Constitution—A Ruling Which is of Importance to Organized Labor.

The Marx & Haas Jeans Clothing company of St. Louis sought by injunction to prevent Watson and his associates from declaring or enforcing a boycott against it by inducing its customers and others who might become such to deal with it to the injury of its business. A temporary injunction was granted, but on a hearing in the St. Louis circuit court this injunction was dissolved and the petition dismissed. The company then appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the action of the court below.

Marx & Haas had had trouble with their clothing cutters for some years, resulting first in a boycott by the Knights of Labor in 1895 and again in a boycott undertaken by a joint board of the Knights of Labor and the United Garment Workers of America affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In furtherance of this latter effort a circular reciting at some length the various difficulties and grievances was issued and distributed freely among the patrons and possible patrons of the firm. This circular concluded: "We are positive we have proven to you the justice of our position, and we hope it will not be necessary to inform the labor and reform organizations with which we are affiliated who are in your locality, as we are satisfied we have convinced you that the stand we have taken in this case is a just one and will command the support of all fair minded men. We therefore request you to write to Messrs. Marx & Haas and inform them that you would request them to settle the dispute with their employees, or otherwise you cannot afford to handle their goods as long as they are antagonizing organized labor, who are your friends and customers. By doing this you will aid us in getting simple justice from this more than unfair firm. Should this firm make a settlement with us, you will be informed of the fact under the seals of the joint organizations. Until such time we trust there will be no report made to our office that Marx & Haas have shipped you any more goods. Kindly inform us what action you take in this matter, and any further information you may desire will be cheerfully furnished by writing to headquarters of joint executive board, 911 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo."

In addition to the sending of this circular committees visited various merchants in St. Louis and vicinity to present the matter more fully, and in some instances threats were made by members of these committees that the patronage of the boycotters and their friends would be withheld from certain merchants unless they discontinued their business dealings with the clothing company. In no instance, however, were there threats of resort to violence or unlawful intimidation. The petition of the clothing company concluded with the request that "the defendants, their associates, confederates, agents and representatives, be enjoined and restrained by a temporary order of injunction, to be made final upon the hearing of this cause, from boycotting or making effectual, promulgating or in anywise proclaiming any boycott upon or against the plaintiff or its goods, and from sending, conveying or delivering in any way to any person, firm, corporation or association any boycott notice, verbal or otherwise, referring to the plaintiff or its goods and from in any way menacing, hindering or obstructing the plaintiff from the fullest enjoyment of all the patronage, business and custom which it may possess, enjoy or acquire independent of the action of the said defendants or any of them."

Judge Sherwood announced the opinion of the court. After stating the above facts and reviewing the evidence given before the court below, he disposed of the question of the jurisdiction of the supreme court in the case. Proceeding to the point in issue, he said: "Section 14 of our bill of rights declares that 'no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty.' The evident idea of that section is penalty or punishment and not prevention. Because, if prevention exists, then no opportunity can possibly arise for one becoming responsible 'whatever he will on any subject.' The two ideas—the one of absolute freedom to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, coupled with responsibility therefor, and the other idea of preventing any such free speech, free writing or free publication—cannot coexist. And just here it must be observed that the right of free speech, free writing or free publication was not created by the constitution, which recognizes those rights as now existing and only seeks their protection and perpetuation."

"Section 14, supra, makes no distinction and authorizes no difference to be made by courts or legislatures between a proceeding set on foot to enjoin the publication of a libel and one to enjoin the publication of any other act or nature, however injurious it may be, or to prohibit the use of free speech or free writing on any subject whatever; because, wherever the authority of injunction begins there the right of free speech, free writing or free publication ends. No half way house stands on the highway between absolute prevention and absolute freedom. The rights established by section 14 can neither be impaired by the legislature nor hampered nor denied by the courts. Nor

does it in any way change the complexion of this case by reason of its being alleged in the petition that the defendants, and each of them, is [are] without means and has [have] no property over and above the exemption allowed by law, wherefrom the plaintiff might secure satisfaction for the damages resulting to it from the acts aforesaid." The constitution is no respecter of persons. The impetuous man who hath not where to lay his head has as good right to free speech, etc., as has the wealthiest man in the community. And in this connection it is to be constantly borne in mind that the principle is firmly rooted in equity jurisprudence that, though there be no remedy at law, this does not necessarily and of itself give a court of equity jurisdiction to afford relief. The authority to enjoin finds no better harbor in the empty pocket of the poor man than in the full pocket of the rich man. And such authority to enjoin can have no existence in circumstances such as the present case presents if the constitution is to be obeyed. If these defendants are not permitted to tell the story of their wrongs, or, if you please, their supposed wrongs, by word of mouth or with pen or print, and to endeavor to persuade others to aid them by all peaceable means in securing redress of such wrongs, what becomes of free speech and what of personal liberty? The fact that in exercising that freedom they thereby do plaintiff an actionable injury does not go a hair toward a diminution of their right of free speech, etc., for the exercise of which, if resulting in such injury, the constitution makes them expressly responsible. But such responsibility is utterly incompatible with authority in a court of equity to prevent such responsibility from occurring."

Judge Sherwood then stated that the question of the power of the court to enjoin in cases of intimidation, threats of violence or of destruction of property was not passed upon, as not being involved in the record, and concluded: "Holding these views, we affirm the decree of dismissal entered in favor of defendants by the court below."

NURTURE THE UNIONS.

Henry D. Lloyd says They Are the Best Friends the People Have.

When the people of America helped Mitchell and the miners they were helping themselves. The whole people of America have before them the same fight to make with the same would be master. Pray God, we may find in our time of need as good a leader as the miners found. That affair in the valleys of Pennsylvania was the first real uprising of the people against monopolists—and it was only the first. As always, the organized workmen furnished the "forlorn hope" of liberty, because they were organized. The men who claim to be the "masters" of labor in the coal industry claim to be the masters of the consumers, of the people, of us in the market. They mean to be the masters of laborers and of consumers in all markets. They are all the same men. It is all one great conspiracy, and the conspiracy has gone so far that the more prosperity the country has the less the people get of it. Well, Mitchell and his miners gave the conspiracy its first black eye. They whipped it to a finish and with their starving bodies built a wall around all of us.

Had these men broken the miners of the east they would have attacked the miners of the west. They would have attacked, one after the other, all labor organizations, and then they would have devoured at their leisure the unorganized masses. It is literally, scientifically, accurately, alarmingly true that between the people and the money and monopoly power—that most terrible of all tyrannies—there stands today but one organization that can hold the fort while the people rally. That is the organization of labor. The best friends the people have today are the unions of the workmen. We must keep them from being destroyed. We must learn the lesson they teach. The people must organize if they would survive.—Henry D. Lloyd Before Anthracite Strike Commission.

Home For Railway Men.

The referendum vote of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen on the \$25,000 appropriation for the erection of a home for aged and disabled railway employees has been considered and passed by 10,000 majority. The home is located at Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago. But it was decided to secure another location. The trainmen and conductors at their last conventions appropriated \$25,000 each, and the total of \$75,000 will be used in the purchase of ground and the erection of a suitable building.

Will Make a Stand For Stamp.

Horsehoofers of Chicago have decided to make a stand for the universal use of the union stamp on all horseshoes made or put on by members of the union. Instead of asking for more wages or shorter hours this spring the union at a special meeting declared in favor of compulsory use of the international union's stamp. The stamp is placed on the inside of the shoe between the heel cork and the first nail hole, a place where it will remain without wearing off so long as the shoe endures.

Nine Hour Day Established.

The movement for the nine hour day which was inaugurated at the international convention of the International Machinists' union, which was held in Toronto in June, 1901, though resulting in several very hard and prolonged fights in some sections of the state, has ultimately proved entirely successful, and the nine hour day is now firmly established in all the big shops, which at first so stubbornly resisted the movement.

FOR UNION LABOR'S BENEFIT

"We Have Quit the Thankless Job of Fighting For Nonunion Miners." Patrick Dolan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, says:

When I said that only the union miners of the Pittsburgh district would receive the full benefit of the new wage scale which goes into effect on April 1, I meant every word of it. The operators all understood it that way before we left Indianapolis, and while they may say that all employees will benefit alike, the fact remains that the union men will be the greatest beneficiaries. I do not blame the operators for saying I was "only joking" or for making the statements they did, for if I were an operator I would have done the same. But that does not alter the facts. The union miner will benefit by the new scale to a greater extent than his nonunion brother. Therefore I would advise all nonunion men to get into the organization before April 1.

Where the union man will benefit will be in the dead work scale. The tonnage wage will be uniform. The operators could not afford to pay one man 90 cents a ton and the man in the next room only 80 cents a ton, as it would involve a too complex system of book-keeping if nothing else. Besides it would breed dissatisfaction. But you must understand that every two weeks the pit boss is required to visit every miner and measure up the dead work he has done. Now, it is to the advantage of the pit boss to get the work done for the least money. That is what he is there for, to get all the coal out he can at the least cost to the operator. He understands perfectly the union's dead work scale. The dead work costs from \$2.50 to \$10 for every 100 tons of coal mined. The man who belongs to the union will get this. When pay day comes the nonunion man's envelope will be short. If he dares to kick he is told to take his tools out.

This system has been in vogue in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for years, while here in the Pittsburgh district we have been fighting the nonunion man's battles without any thanks from him. Heretofore the nonunion man has been receiving the full benefit of the scale and the union has taken pains to enforce it, even for the nonunion man. We do not propose to do this any more and will let the nonunion man on his own bottom, as he desires to do, and then see where he will come out.

Child Labor and Tuberculosis. "Would you stamp out tuberculosis? Then abolish child labor." This simple prescription was given in a recent public address by a physician who has made a careful study of both child labor and tuberculosis. Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson. The connection between the two evils was explained in a thoroughly convincing manner. The germs of tuberculosis, although they will live for years in a dark room, will die in a few hours if exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Since children, especially those living in tenements, who are most likely to be put to work early, very commonly go through the incipient stages of consumption in their early teens, it is important that they should have plenty of fresh air and sunshine. This is prevented by their employment in factories, sweatshops, stores, laundries, restaurants, etc. In deed nearly every occupation in which children are largely employed is more conning than going to school. Many outdoor occupations, even, do more harm than good, thus milk and papers are delivered before daylight, and many messages and parcels are delivered at night, when the vitality of the youthful messengers is at a low ebb and when they are especially apt to contract the cough which develops into consumption.

The germs of tuberculosis are said to be well nigh omnipresent, so that safety from them lies only in one's power of resistance through robust health and in the sunshine and nourishing food which are essential to the maintenance of that health. Children, who work are commonly anemic and have little power to resist disease.

German Conditions of Labor.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Times the condition of the working classes in Germany, notwithstanding recent social legislation, which many of them regard as very inadequate, does not compare very favorably with that of the same classes in England and America. An English or American skilled workman would on no account exchange lots with his German comrade for the sake of a small pension in old age and state aid in case of sickness and disablement. As for the position of the women, it is still miserably inferior to that of their sisters in England and America, and there is at present an agitation in favor of reducing the daily hours of work from eleven to ten. A Prussian minister of commerce can still declare, as Herr Moller did the other day at Cologne, "the consolation of the working classes is that the man who is industrious can improve his position, and this is one of the reasons why I am bitterly opposed to limiting the day's work. I maintain that there are very few people who are the victims of overwork. There is therefore no reason for being anxious to limit the hours of work for those who have a will of their own."

Amalgamated to Meet.

The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in Columbus, O., commencing Tuesday, April 14, will be the next gathering of importance to workingmen. At this convention it will be decided practically what will be the wages of the iron, steel and tin workers of the country for the ensuing year.

Worms?
Many children are troubled with worms, and trouble is often caused by a few doses of **True's Worm Elixir**.
It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of worms, and is sold by all druggists.
Beware of cheap imitations.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARFORD, MANAGER.

Friday Evening, March 6th.

A PONDEROUS PRODUCTION

The Great Nautical Melo-Drama.

"SAVED FROM THE SEA,"

By Arthur Shirley and Pen Landeck, with the Talented Emotion! Actors.

LAURA HULBERT AS NANCY ELLINGTON.

Wonderful Mechanical Effects!

ALL SPECIAL SCENERY, STARTLING SITUATIONS, THRILLING CLIMAXES.

See The Rescue, The Crashing Bridge, The Gallows Scene, The Portland Quarries, The Escape.

A STORY OF HEART INTEREST.

Prices 35c, 50c and 75c

Seals on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Tuesday morning, March 4th.

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Imperial Minstrels

DIRECTOR MR. DAN QUINLAN.

Former Manager and Interlocutor for the A. G. Field's Minstrels.

Grand First Part Spectacle.

A RECEPTION TO THE DIPLOMATIC LEGION.

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The Senators Of Minstrelsy, Headed By

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Tuesday Evening, March 10th.

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BIG BRIGHT MUSICAL SUCCESS.

Foxy Grandpa

Written by R. MELVILLE BAKER, with Music by JOSEPH HART

JOSEPH HART

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50 FUNNY PEOPLE, 50 VERY POLITE GALS

Prices 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

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THE HERALD.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1903.

For Mayor, JOHN PENDER.

Ward One.

For Aldermen—Thomas G. Lester, Fred L. Martin, Frank W. Knight.
For Common Councilmen—Edwin C. Hepworth, Edward A. Manent, Elisha B. Newman, Fred L. Stackpole, Robert C. Margeson, Arthur I. Harriman.
For Assessors—Thomas R. Martin, James A. N. Rugg, Clement M. Waterhouse.
For Overseer of the Poor—Harry M. Tucker.

Ward Two.

For Aldermen—Charles E. Bailey, Wallace D. Smith, George A. Wood.
For Councilmen—Laurie D. Britton, James A. McCarthy, Daniel A. McIntire, William F. Hoehne, Arthur J. Rutledge, Fred R. Ames.
For Assessors—Simon R. Marston, Warren P. Webster, John W. Kelley.
For Overseer of the Poor—Edward S. Downs.

Ward Three.

Aldermen—Joseph J. Wain;
Councilmen—Herman O. Hodgdon, Charles H. Magraw;
Assessor—Willis G. Mascot;
Overseer of the Poor—Otto Johnson.

Ward Four.

Aldermen—Herbert E. Fernald, Charles F. Cole.
Councilmen—Charles O. Johnson, Ralph A. Newton.
Assessor of Taxes—Charles E. Leach.
Overseer of the Poor—Stephen H. Goodwin.

Ward Five.

For Aldermen—Herman A. Clark.
For Councilmen—George L. Hersey, Charles G. Asay.
For Assessor—Fred C. Young.
For Overseer of the Poor—Bernard Linchey.

Portsmouth republicans will elect their candidates at next Tuesday's municipal election, but to merely elect them, as the Herald has previously pointed out, is not sufficient. A cutting down of the majorities rolled up in preceding years would injure in some degree the prestige of the party. Therefore, republicans must not allow their confidence to induce them to remain away from the polls. A full vote should be polled on March 10 and our candidates given the endorsement they deserve. The democrats do not expect to elect their nominees and we should not encourage them by permitting the republicans majority to be reduced. A heavy vote will go far toward assuring republican success next year and will prove that our good old city is one of the greatest strongholds of the party in the state. Be sure to vote on Tuesday next and vote early.

There are a few men in public life in America to use a phrase of questionable construction, only a few who deserve to be named as such. Senator Morgan, Governor Odell, and Mr. Twain, are among the few who are not nuisances, men decidedly valuable to have around, in other words, good and useful citizens. One

of these men is now president of the United States. Others are Messrs. Lodge and Hoar, both of whom represent Massachusetts in the senate, Senator Gallinger who lives in the Granite State when he is at home, Congressman Sulloway, also from New Hampshire, Gov. Odell of New York, Admiral Dewey, Minister Bowen, who came back from Venezuela in time to figure in this article and Mark Twain. The second list outbalances the first, so we feel confident that the country is safe.

PENCIL POINTS.

The easiest way to endure trouble is to laugh at it.

Senator Morgan cannot talk as fast as President Roosevelt can call extra sessions.

When Mascagni writes a book about us we cannot expect any compliments.

Sudden and unexpected prosperity has transformed many a good fellow into a cad.

A congress composed entirely of deaf mutes would be a sweet relief to the country.

If Smoot is not a polygamist it will certainly be easy enough for him to prove it.

Mr. Dooley's opinion of the emperor of Germany is very amusing—to everyone except the emperor.

The democratic party doesn't appear to enjoy playing Sindbad to Bryan's Old Man of the Sea.

The colored mistress of the Indianapolis, Miss., postoffice wasn't forced to resign. She could have kept her position a while longer had it not been for an unaccountable prejudice against being lynched.

One of the penalties of fame is that no prominent man escapes being made the hero of a modern novel.

When women get the right of suffrage they will of course vote to place the Easter hat on the free list.

Mr. Roosevelt doesn't believe that a man should be denied the right to earn a living because his skin isn't white.

Actors would have less cause to complain of the bad manners of audiences if they would give better performances.

If the sultan of Turkey gets any amusement out of his job he would surely be able to see the funny side of a Kansas cyclone.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's statement that if she wished she could send 10,000 New Hampshire men to jail is evidence that Mrs. Catt doesn't appreciate the value of ciphers to the left of the decimal point.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Notes and Paragraphs From the Annals of the Past.

Number Six.

COLD COMPARISONS.
Talking about the remarkable coldness of the present winter, we find it recorded that for three weeks in February, 1769, the weather was intensely severe. "The shores of the harbor being most of the time filled with ice so that people passed and passed from this town to New Castle Great Bay and all the rivers above the town froze so hard that heavy horses and carriages passed up and down on them for days at a time."

The New Hampshire Gazette says that on February 21, 1773, the thermometer was fifty-two below zero, on the thirteenth of the same month in 1772, it was forty-one below, and on December 24, 1771, it registered forty-seven below.

The winter of 1811-12 "was the severest in the memory of man," says a venerable diary before us, kept by Hon. John Dow of Kensington. He adds "there was the greatest scarcity of hay perhaps ever known."

For forty days previous to Feb. 3, 1845 the mercury averaged zero. In the winter of 1852-53 there had fallen but six and one-fourth inches of snow up to Feb. 1, 1853.

MINISTERIAL NOTES.

The churching is an ancient ministerial duty that occurred in our town. On Feb. 21, 1785, Rev. Willard Shurtwell was installed pastor of the South parish, succeeding Rev. John Emerson of New Castle who was its fourth minister.

Rev. Mr. Whitfield, the noted clergyman pronounced in the old South church on February 25, 1745, during the ministry of Mr. Shurtwell. This was while a remarkable revival was

in progress in town. It is stated that late in the evening, after services had been held all day and just as the people were leaving the church, "the chimney of an house that stood near to it happened to take fire and blaze out to an uncommon degree. Upon the sudden appearance of the light breaking in at the several windows there was a cry made that Christ was coming in judgment, which being readily believed by a great many, some that were not before so much affected as others were put into the deepest distress and fell on their knees, and great numbers had their convictions thereby strengthened and confirmed."

On Feb. 4, 1747, Rev. Samuel Langdon, "a schoolmaster in our town, was ordained to the pastoral care of the North church and parish." He remained twenty-seven years, we think, and then accepted the presidency of Harvard college.

One hundred and eight years ago, February 22, 1795, Joseph Willard, a graduate of Harvard, received Deacon's orders at St. John's church, and two days later was admitted to priest's orders by the Rt. Rev. Doctor Provost, Bishop of New York.

A FUNERAL CUSTOM.

There was an old custom of presenting mourning rings in remembrance of deceased friends. On March 1, 1751, Andrew Pepperrell, the son and heir of Sir William of Kittery, died, and we note that letters from his father, written a month later, mention the transfer of mourning rings to Sir Peter Warren and Lady Warren in remembrance thereof.

Rings were not so profusely bestowed in those days as funeral gloves. A popular minister would need more than the hundred hands of Briareus to wear all that were presented to him. It is stated that during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Elliot of Boston he received no less than 3940 pairs.

CURIOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

From various ancient books we glean some strange "remedies" for curing ills that flesh is heir to, which were actually endorsed by the faculty and used many, many years ago. Most of the prescriptions are so extremely extraordinary that we cannot but be amused at the credulity of the people of those times. But let us make a few extracts:

Pling, a noted man of his time, says, speaking of gouty folks: "It were very good for the easement of their griefs to lay theron frogs, fresh and new taken; the best way, by the direction of physicians, is to split them through alive, and so apply them warme." It was left to a later age to discover that frogs are cold blooded.

Elsewhere Pling gives these as an "easy way of putting your gouty foot or hand in ease." "A Cerot made of Boare's greese, Bull's tallow and wax of each an equal quantiti. Viper's greese, or the ashes of a viper burnt in a new earthen pot. A liment made of the ashes of the wild wood mice mixed with honey. Sheep's suet and the ashes of a dog's head." And "some there are of this opinion, that the gout of the feet will be assuaged, in case a man cut off the foot of a quick hare and carrie it about him continually." Still another for the gout: "Take the ashes of the Hyenas' ridge bone, the tongue and right foot of a scale, puf thereto a Bull's gall, seeth them all together, and make a cataplasme therof, spreading the same upon a piece of Hyenas' skin, and apply it accordingly, and you shall see how it will ease the paine of the gout." Lastly, for this disease we quote something simpler. He says: "The hair of young boy children which is first clipped off, is held to be a singular remedy for to assuage the painful fits of the gout; if the same be tied fast and about the foot that is grieved; and generally their hair, so long as they be under fourteen years of age, easeth the said anguish if it is applied into the place." These will do for the gout.

Deafness is a grievous misfortune, but why suffer with it when it was said to be readily curable by a compound of "goosegrease, fresh butter and Bull's gall, tempered with myrrh and rue, and the fume that a horse doth froth, mixed with oil of roses." How this "remedy" was to be used was not stated.

The toothache is one of the agonizing pains, but "readily banished" when this very rational remedy is used: "If one byte off a piece of some tree that has been blasted with lightning, provided always—and here's the rub—that he holds his hands behind him in so doing, the said piece of wood will take away the toothache."

Really, with such a remedial combination as is above presented even Caesar's warriors must have known very little of "ills that flesh is heir to." As extremely ludicrous as these antidotes read, yet it is an actual fact that they were in vogue in the first century of the Christian era and quite generally used.



SHOULD BE PACKED.

There is no reason why Music hall should not be packed tomorrow (Friday) evening, when the great melodrama Saved From the Sea will be produced. There is nothing about the play which can offend the most fastidious and there are many things which will appeal to all lovers of the drama. From a scenic standpoint, Saved From the Sea is without an equal among the plays now being produced in America and the cast has been carefully selected with a view to fitting players to the parts they are to portray. The story is strong, pure and wholesome, containing many thrilling dramatic scenes and a number of light comedy touches in which various odd characters are reproduced, which will serve to relieve the strain of the audience during those periods when a light should be cast upon the shade of serious dramatic construction.

"ORIGINAL, CLEAN, INTERESTING."

Kennebec Journal (Augusta, Me.): The Opera house at the Tonus Soldier's Home was packed Tuesday evening, for Quinlan & Wall's Imperial Minstrels, and many of the veterans were disappointed by their inability to secure seats, for lack of room. The opening scene with its brilliant electrical display and its very realistic representation of the White House was something beautiful, novel and original in the way of cinetray settings, as were also the costumes of the diplomats, which were especially noticeable for their correctness. Each number was a good one, both in the first part and in the second, but Jimmy Wall was, as usual, the bright particular star among the comedians. Gaspard Brothers did some particularly difficult and dangerous feats in their juggling with axes and other sharp instruments. Sanderson's tricks on the piano were little short of incredible and the trick acrobatic work of Mulen and Correlli was another especially good feature. The whole show from start to finish was original, clean, interesting and mirth-producing.

ROSTER OF THE CLIMBERS.

The Climbers, a comedy of today, will come to Music hall next week, almost direct from its run of 200 nights at the Bijou theatre, New York. It is a new four-act play of contemporary New York by Clyde Fitch. It has to do with familiar types of city "climbers," who are presented successively in a drawing room directly after the return of a family from the head of the house's funeral; at a Christmas Eve dinner party; at a well known resort on the Bronx River; and again in a city home. One of the chief figures is a young married man, whose embarrassing propensities keep him, his family and some of his friends on the anxious seat until he takes an overdose of a narcotic at the end of the play. Miss Bingham has mounted the play with exceptional taste, the dinner scene and the bit of the Bronx, with the falling snow, being among the best of recent stage pictures. The Climbers will be presented here by a company of distinguished players. The roster of Miss Bingham's company displays the names of many players familiarly and favorably known in this city: Fred Peters, George W. Stevens, John E. Kelland, Malcolm Duncan, George Kinard, Harold Berlien, Carl St. Aubyn, John Loftus, Edward Chenoweth, Master Harry Wright, Marguerite St. John, Maud Turner Gordon, Elizabeth Barry, Marion Berg, Maud Ream Stover, Lilla Vane, Charlotte N. Weston, Lillian Wright and William Pascoe.

MIRTH AND MELODY.

Mirth and melody will constitute the entertainment at Music hall March 10, when that very seasonable musical comedy, Foxy Grandpa, will be brought forward to delight both young and old playgoers with its wealth of fun and music. The piece is of that elastic nature which permits of additions and alterations and since it was first brought out, it has been notably enriched with new musical numbers by that prolific and popular composer, Joseph Hart. New comic episodes, new and up to

date jokes and quips in the dialogue, and many most diverting bits of stage business that possess the merit of absolute novelty will be noticed. In his way, dear old Goodelby Goodman is quite the modern Santa Claus—benevolent, beaming with good humor, frolicsome, frisky and even frivolous, but always big-hearted and generous. Mr. Hart has embodied the idea of the cartoonist with marvelous success, and the rotund but agile figure that Schultz so often draws, becomes, in the person of the comedian, a veritable reality. Associated with him is that very clever comedienne and singer, Miss Carrie de Mar, who makes a charming personage of Polly Bright, and the two form a combination that would be difficult to excel in any description of stage work depending upon comedy and music. Georgie Mack and Bobbie Barry return to play the grandchildren, Chub and Bunt, and the cast includes Beatrice Leib, Maryland Tyson, Marie Franklin, Gertrude Cooke, Della Henderson, Neida Herman, John McVeigh, Ross O'Neal, Eugene Redding, John T. Ray, Ben Hassen, Henry Berham, William D. Gilson and many others equally well known and popular. The girl contingent is a genuine beauty show, and the vocal work they accomplish is said to be as admirable as their personal appearance.

RUSTIC PLAY RAISES RIOT.

Everybody who loves good, wholesome fun knows that Quincy Adams Sawyer, a dramatization of the book by the same name, is the truest showing of New England life seen in a great many years. Quincy Adams Sawyer was presented for one performance only in the little town of Granville, N. Y., a few nights ago. Granville has a population, according to the Gazetteer, of not more than 3000. The sworn statement of the treasurer of the Granville playhouse sets forth that the receipts for this one performance were \$927.50. The singular hold that the dramatization of Mr. Pidgeon's book has on the public was aptly demonstrated. Not only was the house entirely sold out, but the fortunate holders of tickets were massed in such numbers at the door of the theatre as to make almost a mob demonstration. On the heels of the ticket holders was another equally large crowd desirous of obtaining admission. Compliance with the law forbade the selling of any more tickets. Ticket holders and would-be purchasers clashed and the local constables had to be called in to avert a riot. No more striking proof of the popularity of Quincy Adams Sawyer need be offered. Quincy Adams Sawyer will be produced at Music hall late in this month.

THEATRICAL TID-BITS.

William A. Brady has purchased the rights of the late Frank Norris' novel, The Pit, and will give an elaborate stage presentation of the story next season. It tells of the inside workings of the Chicago wheat pit.

Richard Harding Davis is busy on another work for the stage, a dramatization of his latest book, Captain Macklin. A liberal amount of the love element will be injected, as it was lacking in the book. Frank W. Sanger controls the rights of presentation, and his star has not yet been selected.

Mederic Bobillard, known among actors as Louis Martinetti, and familiar in later years in The Devil's Auction, is dead at Victor, Col. He was playing the leading comedy role. He was a Fall River man. The Devil's Auction is a favorite here.

Joe Howard and his wife, Ida Emerson, the well known vaudeville team, recently had a falling out, it is said, and divorce proceedings were started by Miss Emerson. The two have been playing opposite parts at a Chicago theatre this season, and Howard has been endeavoring to effect a reconciliation. His efforts were fruitless, the story goes, until he composed a song with the title, "I Love You More and More," and sang it to his wife in the play. Miss Emerson broke down on hearing the tender words and forgave her husband.

Mildred Holland will be in the old New Hampshire hills next week.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

The showing made by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, whose Home Office is at Newark, N. J., fully entitles it to the claim of possessing the "Strength of Gibraltar."

During 1902 the Prudential wrote over two hundred and seventy-two million dollars of new insurance, paid for, which amount is the largest ever written by any life insurance company of the same age. Its report on January 1st, 1903, was as follows: paid for insurance in force, eight hundred and two million dollars on nearly five million policies with assets over sixty million dollars; surplus over nine million dollars; annual income over thirty-three million dollars, a total payment to policyholders since the foundation of the company of nearly sixty-eight million dollars.

This record speaks for itself. Those who wish to know more about this progressive company and of its popular policies which are adapted to all ages, and for all amounts from fifteen dollars to one hundred thousand dollars would do well to communicate with the home office, Newark, N. J.

ORDERED TO NORFOLK.

Capt. Harrington Becomes Commandant Of That Station.

Washington, March 4.—Capt. Purcell F. Harrington, now captain of the New York navy yard, has been made commandant of the Norfolk yard, vice Admiral Cotton, who will succeed Admiral Crowninshield in command of the European station. Capt. Harrington becomes a rear admiral by this appointment.

W. E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

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Pres., John T. Mallon;
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Sec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 403.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Horn;
Sec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeat Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Pelrose hall second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Sec. Sec., Charles W. Colson.
Meets at A. O. H. hall of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 302.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

MOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainerd Hoxey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Sec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jero. Conlig;
Sec., Michael Layden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelrose hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Sec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

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Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
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Portsmouth, N. H.

RAILROAD FIGHT.

The House Committee Gives It Attention.

Opposing Council Address Many Questions To Each Other.

Adverse Report On Portsmouth And Newington Railroad Is Accepted.

Concord, March 4.—The hearing before the house railroad committee this afternoon was marked by the questioning of the representatives of the New Hampshire Traction company by the counsel for the Boston and Maine railroad.

The counsel for the Traction company in turn sought to question Frank S. Stricker, counsel, and John W. Sanborn, division superintendent for the Boston and Maine. Being unable to gain the information desired from these gentlemen, they asked the committee to summon as witnesses President Tuttle and the members of the Boston and Maine board of directors. The committee will decide tomorrow whether or not this shall be done.

The question at issue is the method of issuing securities by the Traction company.

There was a heated debate in the house of representatives this afternoon on the bill to increase the tax on foreign insurance companies from one to two per cent. It was terminated by a division, which showed the absence of a quorum and adjourned the house.

The house passed after some debate the important bill providing for joint action by this state and Vermont in freeing the toll bridges across the Connecticut river.

After a prolonged discussion, it was voted to accept the report of the committee on railroads that it is inexpedient to legislate on the bill incorporating the Portsmouth and Newington railroad.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Monster Mass Meeting Held In Representatives' Hall At Concord.

Concord, March 4.—Representatives' hall was crowded tonight at a mass meeting of those opposed to extending the right of suffrage to women, as proposed in an amendment to the constitution, to be voted on next Tuesday.

Hon. Harry M. Cheney, speaker of the house, presided, and Gov. Bachelder and Ex-Governor Rollins were on the platform. The speakers were Miss Bissell of Delaware, Mrs. George of Boston, Judge David Cross of Manchester and Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of New York.

Judge Cross, who was a member of the constitutional convention described the lobbying by which the amendment was passed by the convention and said it surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in New Hampshire.

LOSES HIS PLACE.

Colored Consul At St. Thomas Will Soon Be Superseded.

Newport, R. I., March 4.—News received here is to the effect that Rev. Mahlon Van Horne, colored, former pastor of the Union Congregational church here, and now consul at St. Thomas, D. W. I., is to be superseded in the latter post by Rev. C. H. Payne of Huntington, W. Va.

Mr. Van Horne has been consul at St. Thomas for six years. Two years ago his wife died here, and his son who was his secretary, was thrown from his horse and killed at St. Thomas last year. Mr. Van Horne's other son is one of Newport's leading dentists, and the Van Hornes have always been leaders of the colored colony at Newport.

NO ONE KILLED.

Fifteen Injured, However, In A Wreck On Rock Island Road.

Kansas City, Mo., March 4.—The Golden State limited east bound train on the Rock Island railroad was wrecked at Armourdale, in Kansas City, Kan., tonight. Fifteen persons were injured, but no one was killed.

LAST ONE RETURNED.

Great Britain Gives The Gunboat Bolivar Back To Venezuela.

Caracas, March 4.—The British cruiser Pallas arrived at La Guaira today, towing the gunboat Bolivar.

How a Jas. Boss Watch Case is made

The Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Case is made of two layers of Solid Gold with a layer of Stiffening Metal between welded and rolled together into one solid sheet of metal. The Jas. Boss Case is a Solid Gold Case for all practical purposes. The Stiffening Metal simply adds strength and durability. The Boss Case is guaranteed for 25 years by the largest watch case makers in the world, who have been making it for a full half century. Every Boss Case has the Keystone trademark stamped inside. Ask any dealer to show you one. Write us for a booklet telling the whole story. The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

By this mark you know them

the last of the Venezuelan warships in the possession of the allied powers. The Pallas saluted the forts, which replied.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Rebellion In Morocco Evidently Must Be Suppressed Again.

London, March 4.—The Tangier correspondent of the Times telegraphs that despite the official reports of a government victory, the sultan's troops have undoubtedly met with a severe defeat. The division forming the advance guard of the army commanded by El Menebbi, the Moroccan war minister, numbering 1600 men, was surprised and rushed by the rebels, Feb. 27, who captured its camp. The Sherifian troops fled in disorder, abandoning everything. All the available reinforcements have left Fez.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Midshipman Pearson No Longer A Student At The Naval Academy.

Annapolis, Md., March 4.—The resignation of Midshipman Robert H. Pearson of Concord, N. H., whose jaw was broken in a fist fight with an upper classman at the Naval academy some weeks ago, was accepted today and Supt. Brownson so notified Pearson.

As the result of the encounter between Pearson and Third Classman Blasdel, the third class has agreed to give up hazing in all its phases.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY WRECK.

Trainmen Killed In A Disastrous Accident In Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 4.—The northbound Seaboard limited, leaving Jacksonville at 1:10 this afternoon, was wrecked at Evergreen, two miles south of the Georgia line, fatally injuring the engineer and fireman and seriously injuring the other members of the crew, one of whom will probably die. One Pullman passenger was also injured.

DAYTON TEMPORARY COMMANDER.

He Is In Charge Of European Squadron For The Present.

Washington, March 4.—Pending the arrival of Rear Admiral Cotton on the European station, the command of the European squadron will devolve on Capt. James H. Dayton, commanding the Chicago.

Capt. Dayton acted in a similar capacity just prior to Admiral Crowninshield's arrival in April, 1902.

TOO LATE FOR APPEAL.

Manchester Traveling Man Will Serve Sentence In North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., March 4.—Arthur L. Bishop, the Manchester, N. H., traveling man, who ten days ago was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for manslaughter, for killing Thomas I. Wilson of Charlotte, failed to perfect an appeal to the supreme court, the time for which expired today. He will be taken to Raleigh tomorrow to begin serving his sentence.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CHINA.

Another Anti-Foreign Conspiracy Said To Be On Foot.

New York, March 4.—Rumors are again prevalent of approaching trouble in China, says a dispatch from London to The Tribune.

An anti-foreign movement within the next few months is declared to be inevitable. The Standard's correspondent at Tientsin sees in the entertainments which are being prepared at the palace for members of the legations the treacherous friendliness

Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Cough in 2 Days

E. H. Brown
on every box 25c

REGRET HIS DEPARTURE.

Charlestown Yard Attach's Sorry To Lose Constructor Baxter.

He Has Done Much To Benefit Boston's Naval Station.

Is Ordered To Supervise The Construction Of Two New Cruisers.

The following is from the Charlestown (Mass.) Enterprise of recent date:

Few changes at the navy yard have caused greater regret among officers and workmen than the detachment of Constructor William J. Baxter from duty at this station and his assignment to supervise the construction of the big armored cruiser Tennessee at Camden, N. J., and its sister ship which is to be built at Philadelphia.

For three years and a half, Constructor Baxter has been connected with the Charlestown yard, and during this period of service the advancement made in modernizing the plant to meet the growing capacity of the navy has left no doubt in the minds of all cognizant of his ambitions and desires, that his ability and his efforts have been largely responsible in placing this yard among the best equipped in the country.

The construction and repair department has of course been his special charge, and from the time of his coming up to the present moment it has been a busy department not experienced for many a long day in what are known as "piping times of peace." Under his direction the plant has been changed and enlarged until it bids fair to soon become unequaled among all the yards.

The master mechanics and foremen generally express much regret over his going. Master Joiner George W. Burroughs, when interviewed by an Enterprise reporter, yesterday, spoke of Mr. Baxter and the work that he has done at the yard in terms of highest endorsement. In part, he said:

"Constructor Baxter's administration has been pure and just. He has devoted his time, energy and executive ability to the upbuilding of the Charlestown yard, in detail of work to the minutest item, as well as to the greater work of construction."

"He has been accessible to the lowest mechanic and has considered his complaints and requests. He has courteously answered all questions offered by representatives of the industrial firms throughout the country and has carefully weighed all grievances between the workmen, allowing each to fully explain his mind and feelings, and has in all cases given his decision with confidence and courage, admonishing with friendship and reproving with justice."

"He has been the leader in the promotion of the master workmen of his department and an educator in directing the management of their respective branches on business lines, as laid down by the rules and regulations of the navy, and in bringing the foremen together in a mutual understanding, by conferences with the naval constructor, of their duties toward each other, the government and the employees."

"In amount of work and its value to the advancement and growth of the navy yard, Constructor Baxter stands first and foremost in the advance of progress and industry at this station. It may never be fully appreciated or realized by the citizens of this city and state what he has done for the navy yard during his administration, since August, 1898, when he took charge with two master mechanics, but he actually accomplished miraculous results."

"His connection with the construction of the new buildings, the energy and push shown in making the plans, laying out the style of outside finish, length, breadth and height, interior arrangements, fittings, etc., which include foundations for machines, location of machines to work to the best advantage, mode of operating, electric wiring, store rooms, tool rooms, offices, sanitary arrangements, fire protection, and organization of shop forces under special mechanics, having the work forwarded through the proper channels, with suggestions and corrections made and approved, and contracts made for erection in the three years of the administration, show a mental superiority and strength of character and qualifications that are no surprise to his friends in Charlestown, who hope and fully expect to see him chief of the bureau, previous to his retirement at the age limit set by law."

"The Joiner shop, Building No. 36, is an old building built in 1865, but is

of good substantial granite. It would be no improvement to have a new structure, but vast improvements have been made inside the old one since Constructor Baxter came. The first floor has been cemented, machinery all operated by electricity, all gas and hot boxes heated by electricity, new electric elevators put in, shaving exhaust system in use, thorough system of fire protection, until today it is the best joiner shop at any government plant. It is fully equipped with all modern improvements for doing work, and has a thoroughly organized force of workmen."

"The old mould loft building has been turned over to the uses of a boat shop. A plant has been established with electricity, modern machinery and fine work is being done there. The old iron plate shop has been temporarily used for a shipfitters' shop, and a temporary blacksmith shop for the master shipsmith has been constructed in connection with the old saw mill."

"Among the new buildings planned and designed under the direction of Constructor Baxter were the handsome Building No. 105, the power house now practically completed; metal workers' shop; saw mill and spar shed, shipsmith shop; paint shop; and shipfitters' shop. The plans were, as customary, submitted for corrections to the yards' and docks' department, a department in charge of all yard buildings, but if the naval constructor had not gone ahead with the work and pushed these plans to completion, asking for bids, etc., it is a question whether the money would not have been in the treasury now and nothing accomplished."

Residents Must Work Together.

There is no town, however small or poor, but may be benefited by the associated efforts of its residents. The streets can be kept free from weeds, the walks mended, the mudholes filled up. Even the dairy supply can be over seen, as is shown by one town where a body of indignant women made a protest against the dairy inspector because of a shocking mortality among infants.

He Dropped to Earth.

"How did Subbubs come to his death?" asked the citizen in those days, i. e., the year 1925. "Oh," replied the other, "some careless fellow traveler, it is believed, dropped a lighted cigarette stump on the gas bag of his flying machine."—Philadelphia Press.

A Wild Guess.

Little Clarence (who reads and ponder)—Pa, who was Peppy? Mr. Callipers—I don't know, my son—in fact, I do not know anybody who does know; but I fancy he was the man who first invented dyspepsia.—Judge.

Astronomically Speaking.

Jaggsby—I understand that Miss Foote Lyte has become quite a star. Waggaby—She was, my boy, but since that awful tale has come out on her, she's a comet.—Baltimore American.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

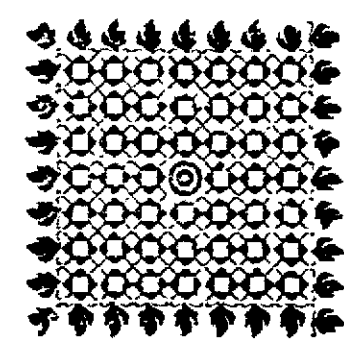
The Way Physicians Now Treat Catarrh.

Physicians who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all of the really efficient and reliable catarrh remedies, such as rad gum, blood root and Hydrastin. They contain no cocaine or opium (so common in liquid catarrh medicines and cough syrups) and they are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Retinger says, "I suffered from Catarrh in my head and throat every winter and it would hang on clear into summer, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice so that I was continually clearing my throat before I could speak plainly; it finally extended to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach."

"I bought a six cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my drugstore, carried them in my pocket and used them regularly several times a day and the way in which they cleared my head and throat and improved my hearing and general health I consider little short of remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and now I am entirely free from any catarrhal trouble whatever."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large part of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me so much to try them that I sent to the drug store and bought a package and I am truly thankful for what they have done for me and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat one or two of the catarrh tablets nips it in the bud and Catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."



Cash Talks

EXTRACT FROM REPORT (1902) OF REVERE STEEPLECHASE, a permanent amusement at Revere Beach, Mass.

RECEIPTS.	
June	\$8,068.28
July	12,550.64
August	13,104.24
Sept. (10 days)	4,608.92
\$38,332.08	
Expenditures	16,507.21
Net profits	\$21,824.87

The County Fair and Musical Railway another permanent amusement, has been in operation 14 years at Coney Island, netting \$132,000 in the last 3 years, and we shall build it at Revere Beach. To equip this we offer 25,000 shares of stock. The probable dividends will be large; the management is honest, and everything will bear investigation.

Do not let this chance go by without at least sending for a prospectus.

REVERE BEACH
County Fair and Musical Railway Co.
(INCORPORATED).
100 Boylston St. Boston.

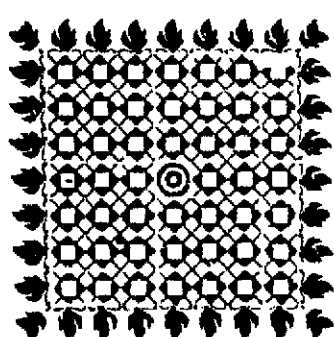
THE HERALD

Has The Finest

JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

Finest Work Reasonable Prices.



OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hancock street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

OLD PICTURES WANTED of George Washington, also old American historical pictures; highest prices paid. Give name of engraver and date of publishing; also any other information appearing on picture. United Publishing House, 110 E. 10th St., New York. (Circulars)

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 50 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office, Lowell, Mass.

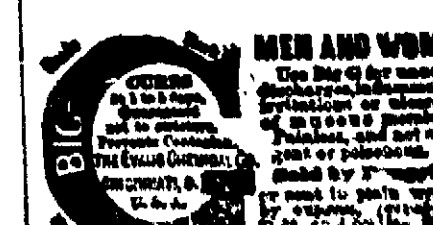
INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Halsey & George. J. H. H.

YOU can buy your Sunday's dinner as cheap as at W. H. Smith's as any place in the city. We make special prices on every Saturday. J. H. H.



FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or season. K. C. ANDERSON & SONS, 45 Milk St. Boston.



NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

BRIEFLY TOLD.

There is no use leaving Portsmouth. Believe the statements of Portsmouth residents.

Endorsements by residents of Portsmouth.

Proof positive from Portsmouth people.

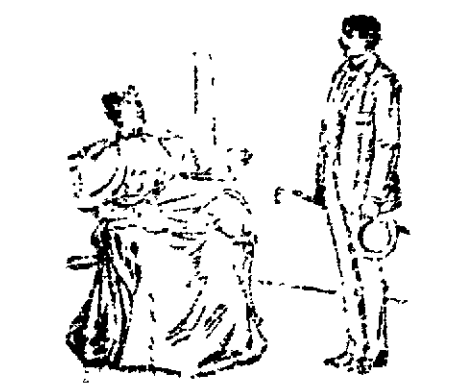
Cannot be craved or doubted.

Read this statement.

Mr. Thomas E. Blake, of 6 Green street, says: "As I grew I always had a weak back and kidneys and finally a painful and annoying urinary trouble developed. The kidney secretions were high colored, contained a gritty substance like sand and brick dust and they were often thick and of a milky hue. Mornings I was so weak that many a time I had to slide downstairs, being unable to attempt it on my feet, and this was often accompanied by dizziness and distress. I tried remedies, then one doctor and then another, but nothing got down to the cause until I went to Philbrick's pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills. I paid at a single time \$3.00 to a doctor for medicine, but it did not do me a cent's worth of good. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills after my experience. They are a valuable remedy."

casts. Porter-Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

600 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And he received the commendation of the Navy Architects and Commanders generally. Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. ROUGHTON

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr., Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. B. WALKER & CO., Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

Why She Never Succeeded In Anything

SHE was an intellectual girl, uncommonly so. She expected great things of herself. She easily surpassed her classmates in school studies, looking with contempt on those who were duller than herself. She had, in childhood even, a sneer and a criticism for those who were different from herself.

She left school and went out to conquer the world. She began with book-keeping. She learned it quickly. She obtained place after place. None was equal to her merits, she thought. Other girls rose at 4, took their places at their desks at 8 sharp, worked till 6 and did not consider themselves abused. She rose at 7, went to work at 8:30, wrought with account book and ledger till 5:30 or 6 and considered herself the most abused martyr in a city of a million people. She, mind you, did exactly what thousands of other girls do daily in the business world and are thankful they have the work to do; she waited and grumbled all the time. She came home at night whining thus: "I don't know why I have everything so much harder than other people just because I am not strong and well. Today they put enough work on me to kill a horse and the office boy was so impudent I had to report him. I made just a little mistake in my work and had to do six pages over again, and nobody felt sorry for me in the least. It made me so tired I couldn't eat any dinner and what I did eat just lies on my stomach, and I know I'll be sick in the night and not sleep a wink. My nerves are all of a frazzle and I'm wearing out with this dreadful life as fast as I can. I'm so discouraged!"

She had antagonized the office boy by walking roughshod over him and speaking harshly and authoritatively to him in the beginning. Thus she got his confirmed ill will, and office boys



"I'M SO DISCOURAGED.

have ways of making things unpleasant for lady bookkeepers. Tact, gentleness, politeness, remembering that God created office boys of the same flesh and blood as herself would have made the youth her friend instead of her enemy.

She resigned and tried something else, with the like result; then another trade, then another. In every one "luck," as she called it, was against her. She was a whiner and kicker. Meantime, year by year, she grew more self-conceited and "set" in her ways. There was nothing in her mental horizon but herself; consequently she assumed to herself the proportions of the universe, and whatever difficulty came in her path was exaggerated in proportion. Miscellaneous others stepped over cheerfully and went on their way rejoicing that they were alive because of her distorted imagination mountains which "bad luck" had purposely placed in her way. She coddled herself and drugged herself night and day with the poison of self pity, because, you see, she might and day thought of nothing but herself, her clothes, her prospects, her own superior ideas and actions. She seemed at length to have no human feeling toward any creature but herself.

She had not many real friends, although she was brilliant intellectually. Because she thought her ideas so superior to other people's she meddled with other persons' business. She tried to impose her ways on them. It became finally her habit to criticize, antagonize, claw and kick her way through the world. From one occupation to another she went, dabbling in half a dozen, succeeding in none.

The grumbling, fault finding habit grew constantly. The habit of whining always over her "bad luck" intensified till at length she began to have now and then a stroke of what really might be called ill fortune. What wonder it overtook her! She had been saying all her life that failure was her fate, so what wonder destiny took her at her word! She got what she declared for herself did she not? Invariably, sooner or later, we really get what we persist in declaring we have, whether it is good or evil.

The only way to out in permanent good luck is to earn it. The only way to earn it is through thick and thin to be brave, sweet tempered and persevering, to persistently put out good will to everything that lives, to be always ready to help, to do our best in every situation in life without grumbling, kicking or fault finding.

KATHERINE BLADES.

FOR CHURCH FAIRS.

Little Things Which Do Not Cost Much and Are Useful.

The winter months are the favorite season for church fairs, and many are the little articles which may be contrived by clever fingers at small cost.

For instance, the blotter in the illustration is made of two remnants of bright blue linen left over from a summer gown. These are ornamented with a coarse embroidery done in white and gold cord. The leaves of blotting paper are buff and blue.

Pincushions made to represent flowers and vegetables always sell readily



and are easily contrived by those the least bit skillful with their paintbrush. Odd sofa cushions are made by applying large cretonne cut out flowers on a plain linen ground. These are stitched flat and the edges concealed under cord of the same shade.

Picture frames are decorated with small representations of pipes, playing cards and beer steins for the men and powder puffs, love letters, Cupids and bunches of flowers for the girls. These can be cut out from magazine illustrations pasted and then colored, or they can be sketched in lightly with pen and ink and then tinted with water color.

Fancy pocket handkerchiefs combined with loops of fancy ribbon make a dainty pincushion covering.

Plain wooden boxes covered with cretonne are always acceptable for handkerchiefs, and so are boxes decorated in burned designs.

Anything pretty while at the same time useful is bound to sell.

GRACE ADAMS.

MAKING HOUSEWORK EASY.

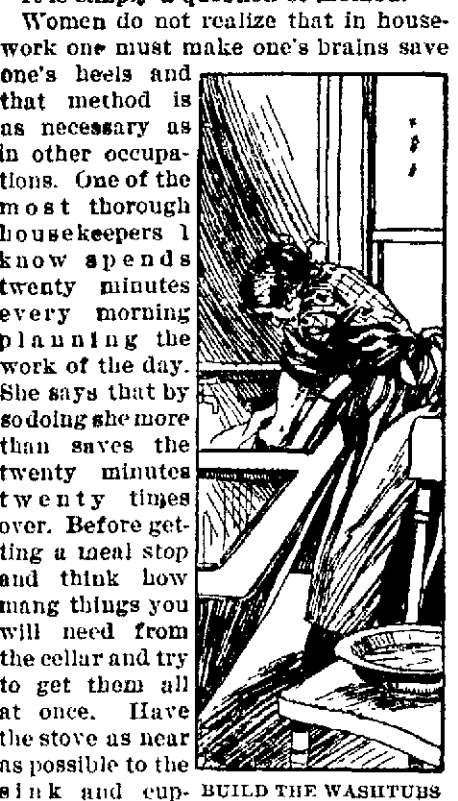
Hints Both For the City and the Country Woman.

This article applies both to women living in the cities and to those whose homes are in the country, although the latter have many more inconveniences to deal with.

Certain women who have large houses to keep in order and large families to take care of never seem to need help and, furthermore, have time to read, attend clubs and, in general, improve their minds. Others with not half the cares are continually at it from morning till night. Why is this?

It is simply a question of method.

Women do not realize that in housework one must make one's brains save one's heels and that method is as necessary as in other occupations. One of the most thorough housekeepers I know spends twenty minutes every morning planning the work of the day. She says that by so doing she saves the twenty minutes before getting a meal stop and think how many things you will need from the cellar and try to get them all at once. Have the stove as near as possible to the sink and cupboard. Build the wash tubs high.



Why keep the flour barrel a quarter of a mile away from the pastry table? Why not have a little cupboard over the pastry table containing the necessary spices and ingredients?

Drop shelves are a great advantage, especially where room is limited, and zinc covered tables are also very useful.

The farmer's wife will find her work ten times easier if her tubs are placed in the kitchen proper instead of in the shed adjoining; also if there is a drain through which she can pour the waste water without having to go through an outside door and some distance from the house with her heavy burden. This can be erected at slight cost and is important on the ground of health also. Build the wash tubs high enough to avoid that backache.

A refrigerator will save many weary trips down cellar, and so will a window box in the winter time.

Place things where they are most convenient, and keep them there. Have a different day for each phase of your work, and eliminate all of it which is not necessary.

HELEN CLIFTON.

The Good Little Girls.

Good little girls who always do what they are told without question never cut much of a figure in the world.

Movements Of the New Woman

THE New York newspapers have been making a ridiculous do over the appointment of women inspectors for steamer passengers on board incoming steamers. These perspicacious journals start out with the general proposition that no woman can climb a ship's ladder; then they cause to be interviewed those persons who are supposed to agree to the proposition. One lady, maybe a member of the Four Hundred, perhaps says it's terrible to think of a woman trying to climb a steamer's side; another individual, perhaps a retired old fogey doctor who never crossed the Atlantic in his life, says it's preposterous to think a woman could possibly do so unladylike a thing. To cap it all, one of the journals represents the women inspectors in a state of distress over devising a costume that will enable them to perform this perilous feat of climbing an iron or rope ladder. Now look here. I give you herewith a few cold, hard facts on this question, and let them settle it. To begin, I myself in ordinary woman's clumsy and inconvenient clothing have boarded a steamer by climbing a ladder dozens of times in almost every quarter of the globe and did not think I was doing anything uncommon. Neither did anybody else. In the tropics and in the orient women passengers board ships in that manner every day, because it is the only way. There are almost no docks built out in the harbors enabling a passenger to walk aboard. The steamers at Hongkong, at Manila, at nearly every one of the Chinese and Japanese ports, at Colombo and Penang—and the list might be extended indefinitely—anchor a mile or two offshore and are reached by lighters and tenders. At Colombo today is a young woman medical inspector with her own rowboat and crew who boards every incoming steamer and examines the women passengers. Along our own Maine coast women passengers go out to sea to catch steamers, and once in Bering sea I heard a steamer captain say, "Well, I can climb a rope ladder as spry as anybody of this ship unless it is Mrs. Blank." So there!

After all, women are queer. An abandoned wife is suing another woman who she says "alienated" her husband's affections. The wife whines and snivels and says: "It's all the fault of that woman, the wretch! Before she got hold of him my husband loved me." Here are two points for the earnest consideration of deserted wives: First, a husband whose affections can be "alienated" by anybody or anything is not worth keeping; second, if, nevertheless, a husband does thus become alienated and his wife must get even, the husband himself is the one to "go for, not the woman. He undoubtedly wanted to be led astray. But the best way of all to get revenge on a delinquent husband is to let him go. Nine times out of ten he will be awfully sorry he went.

Women are proving themselves excellent advertisement writers. A girl only sixteen years old who hit on a new and humorous idea for a good advertisement is getting \$1,500 a year out of it. Advertisement writing has become a regular occupation that is now often more lucrative than regular newspaper work, especially if one can be humorous and original. It is a promising field.

Whatever a woman decides to do, if she takes hold of it with pluck and determined perseverance she will win.

Miss Kate E. Griswold, who has become well to do through her own distinguished ability and industry in a field previously occupied by men, had many obstacles to overcome before she succeeded. She says, however, to other women, "There is always plenty of encouragement to go on." So there is.

President Roosevelt, who is so bitter against childless homes, ought to have been for a few years a laborer with a wife and six children to support on a dollar a day. Then he would have been qualified to speak.

The sun is returning to us again. Spend all the time you can outdoors and get new life. Health and magnetic power are in the sun's rays. Sweet is the light of day!

The middle aged married man thinks he is paying a high compliment to an attractive woman acquaintance when he tells her how he regrets not having met her long ago, because he is sure she would have been his affinity. But it is odd, isn't it, that he never thinks to ask himself whether she would have fancied him?

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

THE POPULAR MOHAIR.

While the great majority of shirt waists now in course of construction are of thin and fine materials, with much tucking and fancy lace embroidery adding to their beauty, many of the handsome waists are made of fine flannel, voile and, above all, of the new mohairs. Nothing has taken such a sudden rise into popularity as mohair, but it must be remembered that the mohair of today is not that of our grandmothers, but is almost a new thing. It is woven better, and the admixture of silk and wool has added to its flexibility and beauty. Now mohair is not only printed, but striped and figured, and some has tiny tufts of wool all over the surface. Others are glossy and lustrous with the old time sheen, but with a softness not known to this kind of material before this season. It has always had such



SOME TAILOR AND CREPON WAISTS.

a wiry feel that few ever really liked it. The mohair now is shown in all the syndicate colors, and many street suits are made of it, with all the attention to detail shown in the finest broadcloth. The cream colored mohairs are really beautiful when made up and trimmed with yellowish lace. Some pretty waists are made by having Bulgarian embroidery set along the folds and cuffs, and the funny little tab collars have the tabs wrought in this stitch. When the waist is white or a very light color and the embroidery is done in black and red or dark blue, the result is very unique and artistic.

One pretty design in a mohair waist for a young lady is of the palest blue, almost white. This is laid in seven folds in front and five in the back. These are not stitched on the edges, but are left open like the slot seams. Arranged as a yoke across the shoulders is fine black brussels net (this, by the way, is much used in the new waists), and this is in turn edged with a pretty design of white renaissance lace. Across this again are drawn lines of black ribbon, each end finished off with a loop and button.

Another very neat and attractive waist is of ashen gray mohair, soft, but shining like the richest silk. This has a plastron front, opening at the left side and fastening with frogs and loops of black silk. A band of black silk gupure lace is used to trim the sleeves and the collar, but the cuffs are ornamented only by two frogs and loops. I saw this copied in handsome fine albatross cloth and also in French broadcloth. French twilled flannel, in a delicate frosty blue, has been also used to produce the same design. It is pretty in all.

A waist which is as well adapted for separate use or as part of a suit is that shown in the illustration. It is made of the new crepelle stuff which is so well liked by all. This stuff is made in an admixture of colors, and these are made into stripes by the crinkle in the weave. It reminds one of the deeply crinkled india crapes. The colors in the waists are so closely brought together that the whole is like reseda. There is a yoke in front made of moss green velvet, the edges are bordered with a bias band of silk to match, and this is studded with small silk buttons. The bishop sleeves have deep cuffs trimmed to match the border of the waist. This is a peculiarly girlish waist and pretty besides.

The very thin waists bid fair to surpass any yet seen in point of beauty. Such daintiness in workmanship and fancy is hard to imagine. Fine lace insertions and edgings may give an idea of the material used, but one must really see the exquisite arrangement of the medallions and crossbars of lace as arranged along the front to appreciate their delicate beauty. The way the lace is treated is such that no matter how fine it is it will be easy to launder. A fine batiste waist trimmed with its complement of lace is so sheer that it will require a corset waist almost as delicately fashioned. The linen batistes show such a bewildering array of embroidered tracings that no one could describe them all. The mode for all white waists is certainly greater than ever before. Each new maker must imagine something new, and we get a marvelous variety. The shapes vary from the old French bodice form to the pronounced blouse. The Gibson waist is among the things of the past, as few care for them now.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

To Live Long And Well

A FRENCH writer of the name of Agall somewhere speaks of the lack of steadfast will power in the human race. He goes so far as to say that with sufficient will power man might even overcome the "cowardly habit of dying." I believe he himself, however, at last succumbed to that cowardly habit in spite of his dictum. But the dictum contained truth to this extent: Undoubtedly steadfast, trained will power will help us to prolong life and also to overcome many of the evils now held to be inseparably joined to life.

It is not luck or even heredity that has enabled Mrs. Julia Goodman, an English artist, to be a beloved and useful member of the working world up to near the age of ninety-one, which she will reach next November. Luck she never had. In 1836 she was married to Mr. Louis Goodman, who years afterward became a helpless invalid and remained on her hands to be supported till his death in 1870. He did not become an invalid till several children had been born to the couple, however—worse luck!—and, in addition to the maintenance of her husband, Mrs. Goodman had these to rear and educate all alone.

Heredity was indeed in her favor. She had in her veins the vital, tenacious Hebrew blood whose possessor seldom gives down and whines. But heredity alone would have availed little except to enable Julia Salaman Goodman to linger long in a poorhouse. She had noble artistic gifts also and a wise common sense; best of all the indomitable will that thus far has kept her from yielding to the "cowardly habit of dying."

Julia Salaman was one of a family of twelve children, all of them uncommonly gifted. Their parents educated them in a practical manner. Julia ran naturally to painting. She had the best teacher of the time and adopted portraiture as her specialty. When she was thrown on the world with a husband and children to support, she naturally and easily took up again the beloved art which had been her entertainment in her fortune favored years. From that day to this her life has been one of incessant labor—not grudging, slavish toil, but cheerful, happy tasks, so happy that you can fairly hear the joy bells ringing their accompaniment down along the years all the way. Mrs. Goodman has naturally strong power of concentration and she has cultivated it till it is enormous. These are the things that have made her and kept her—noble intellectual gifts, a strong love nature and a



MRS. JULIA GOODMAN.

splendid will power. Now at ninety she paints and does needlework without glasses, only occasionally using a magnifying glass for a few of the more delicate strokes of her brush. Who, man or woman, can equal such a record?

Mrs. Goodman has painted more than a thousand portraits. Nearly or quite fifty years ago she began exhibiting her work in the Royal academy, and she has kept it up ever since. She has painted scores of the notable persons of Great Britain. She has also met socially most of those who have helped make English history in the past two generations. She has lived with her working and enjoying faculties unimpaired while five British sovereigns ruled and four of them passed away. George III. was king when she was born; she witnessed the coronation of George IV.; lived and wrought while William IV., then Victoria, reigned and died—Victoria was seven years younger than Mrs. Goodman—and now, in full possession of her artistic powers, the marvelous woman yields allegiance to King Edward VII.

It is not for the old girls that I have been at pains to trace out this life story, not for those ancient females who have let active life slide from their grasp and now sit in a corner and "take things easy." These are past praying for. It is for the young girls I write, those of fourteen and upward. There is no woman in England more honored than ninety-year-old Julia Goodman.

Girls, most of you will live to be old. Will now that you are going to, anyhow, for it is a priceless privilege to stay here and keep learning something all the time and giving loving service to others. Stay here so long as you can, be as beautiful as you can all the time, love, serve and learn all you can! Above all, train your will to be strong and steadfast toward any worthy aim you desire. And that is the moral.

AMY E. LYON.

THE SENTIMENTAL GIRL

Some of Her Traits—Why She Should "Marry" Novels.

"The sentimental girl or woman misses a good deal out of life." This was the remark of M. M. Worldwilde. "Why, I thought that on the contrary," began Miss Bud.

"Then, my dear, you were mistaken," put in the older woman crisply. "Like does not always attract like in this world, and one of the most striking proofs of it is that the sentimental girl rarely attracts the man sentimentally inclined."

"But the other men?"

"They are not attracted either. When a man discovers that a girl is romantic, inclined to believe everything he says and to take every glance from his eye as a proof that he loves her, he is apt to chuckle behind his hand and leave her. 'Too easy and too silly,' is the thought in his mind. On the contrary, the girl who is a jolly good fellow and will talk on almost any subject in preference to love is the one whom he, with the natural perversity of mankind, will lead up to the subject."

"I suppose one can pretend?" put in the debutante.

"Oh, dear, yes. One not only can, but must. And yet men blame us women for being deceitful! So if you are inclined toward love, ideals and all those nice little things don't let the men suspect it. Talk golf nonsense, verse or what you will, only avoid the slightest approach to sentiment, and you will soon find things coming your own way."

"But the sentimental woman does sometimes marry?"

"Alas! yes, but her husband does not find out about her weakness till afterward. Then we see a nice household, with the mother of the family sprawling on a divan reading mushy novels because real life isn't good enough for her and the children and household arrangements going to the dogs in consequence. This, of course, is the exaggerated type of sentimental woman, but I was personally acquainted with one of her kind. She spent her time reading love stories and whatever spare money she had in going to see romantic plays until she lost all her ambition, her pride in her home and everything else a woman is supposed to have. In the end her husband divorced her, and even then she didn't seem to care much, but lounged in a chair with a box of candy at her elbow, reading her perpetual novel."

"H'm-m! And I suppose she?"

"Yes, exactly so. Well, in its lesser forms sentimentality leads to a woman's thinking no one can understand her, least of all the unfortunate man who is her husband. When she is clever she writes her experiences, and then we have things like 'The Confessions of a Wife,' that make you long to shake the woman. But as a rule the sentimental woman is not clever. She contents herself with boring her husband ninety times a day with the trite remark, 'Do you love me?' or else weeping and going around the house wearing an injured expression."



"LOVE STORIES."

"I wish," the older woman went on hastily as if she feared an interruption, "mothers would teach their daughters that while love is a good thing it isn't the whole thing; that ambition, work and success are not mere masculine attributes. Oh, yes, I know there are many women who have found that out already, but there are a lot more who ought to be helped to find it out. When we have more ambition and less analyzing among women then we shall have fewer sentimental women and as a result fewer heartbroken ones."

MAUD ROBINSON.

One Wife's Ultimatum.

A woman left her husband on the ground that he ill treated her. Finally she offered to return to him if he would sign a set of rules she drew up for his observance. One of them was that he should take a bath once a week and put on clean clothes. The husband refused flatly to sign, and it was all off again. The wife was right. A husband who will not take a bath once a week and put on clean clothes ought to live in a stable.

Helpless Women.

Many of the women of today have been kept in such a state of financial dependence that they have no more judgment than a child when it comes to spending money. Where this is the case, however, it is generally the fault of the women's husbands or fathers, who have never allowed them to learn how to take care of money.

BOSTON & MAINE R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 12, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—4.47, 7.30, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.25 p. m. Sunday, 2.47, 5.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—8.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, *5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, *8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, *5.22 p. m. Sunday, *8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—8.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, *8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 5.47 p. m. Sunday, 5.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.30, 8.15, 10.55 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenfield—7.30, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 1.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 50 a. m., 12.45, *5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25 a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.41, a. m., 3.50, 5.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—8.35, 7.22, 10.04 a. m., 4.05, 5.29 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.20, 6.50, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.30 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.15, 4.59, 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 10.04 a. m., 7.39 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.38, 11.55 a. m., 2.15, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenfield—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.25, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 10.12 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

* Via Dover & West Div.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and other intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30, a. m., 12.40, 5.31 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.35 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.23 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m. Returning leave.

Concord—7.45, 10.25, a. m., 3.30 p. m. Manchester—9.22, 11.10 a. m., 4.2 p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m. Epping—9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.21 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47, a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.25, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montrose and the west.

Information given, through ticket sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for

Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at *7.05, 8.05 a. m., and every hour thereafter until 10.05 p. m.

After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at *10.35, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for

Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at *6.05, *7.05, 8.05 a. m., and every hour until 10.05 p. m.

After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

* Omitted Sunday.

H. SUSSMAN

Portsmouth Dye House

30 Penballow St.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gowns cleaned and pressed in a satisfactory manner without shrinking by a steam process.

Specialty cleaning a speciality.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at *7.05 a. m. 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *5.30 a. m., *6.50 a. m. and *10.05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with R. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at *6.10 a. m., *7.30 a. m. and *10.40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Ilington street—Leave Market Square at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at *10.35 and *11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Ilington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at *10.35 and *11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.

**Omitted holidays.

|| Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach, *5.45, *6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15, 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at *7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7.30 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10.55 a. m. and 5.55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Elliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Elliot—6.10, 6.45, *7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, *10.50, p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.30, || 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

**Leaves Staples' Store, Elliot.

***To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

|| Runs to Staples' store only.

Fares—Portsmouth to South Elliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Elliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Elliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.10, 10.30, 11.45 a. m.; 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.05, 5.00, 5.50, *7.40 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00 *10.00 p. m. Sundays 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE,
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.
Approved: J. J. READ,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

Gray & Prime.

OTTO COKE

The Ideal Winter Fuel.

111 Market St

TELEPHONE 2-8-0

THE STRUGGLE FOR MARKETS WILL BRING ON WAR

By POULTNEY BIGELOW,
Traveler and Author



TODAY we are approaching a struggle for more markets. I don't say that we need them, but the movement is fast growing, and as a result THERE IS BOUND TO BE A PHYSICAL CLASH. As in reform movements old men avoid the fight, we expect that every thirty years young men who don't

know what war is are full of enthusiasm and want to fight. My objection to war is that the wrong men get killed. The men who start the war remain home, and the young men are sent to the front, to come back filled with disease.

When the struggle is over, the contractors and stockbrokers pull the chestnuts out of the fire. It was the same way in Johannesburg before the Boer war, and those who spread dissension took no part in the conflict. The Spanish war was too easy for us, and you may assume that the war feeling which prevails throughout the country as a result is dangerous. The same thing is true in Germany, but there was no such feeling there after the Franco-Prussian war.

WE MUST FACE THE WAR THAT IS NOT INEVITABLE, BUT PROBABLE. WE MUST REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE MEN IN EUROPE WHO ARE TRAINED TO THINK OF NOTHING BUT WAR AND ARE ONLY AWAITING THE CHANCE.

Germany is very strong, and Germans think so. We may say that the whole strength of Germany is now being expended on a navy. Germans do not take naturally to the sea, but it has been forced on them by the German emperor, who COULD MAKE DRAWINGS BOTH OF THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF ALL OUR WAR VESSELS. Through his spies he knew all about our unpreparedness in the Spanish war. Germany has a powerful army, and they think that a strong navy is destiny. Germany means to be as great a naval power as she is a land power.

Home Life Must Be Made Endurable

By Rev. Dr. S. D. MCCONNELL, Pastor of All Souls' Church, New York

NEVER before was human life so secure, so comfortable, so pleasant, as here and now.

We set out in this America of ours to guarantee "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We have done it, but does any one really suppose that the companion "instinct of propagation" can be ignored or forgotten or suppressed without its having its revenge? Does society do well to make individual life easy and homes difficult?

This opens up some dreadfully difficult questions—questions which seem at first sight to be economic or social or industrial, but which are at bottom moral. They are so hard to answer that we seldom tackle them, and they lead into discussions from which our delicacy shrinks, but they are life and death questions for all that.

Of course the immediate cause of the condition deplored is the rapid growth of cities. It is largely a question of rents. So many people want to live upon the same spot of earth at the same time that the competition for its possession compels them to live not as they would, but as they can. THERE IS NOT ROOM FOR FAMILIES AND FAMILY LIFE. Isolated individuals can be packed much closer than families can.

It is very noteworthy, by the way, that almost all the efforts of philanthropists are at present directed to alleviating and brightening the lives of individuals. There are creches where the baby is kindly cared for, so that the mother can go out to work as an untrammelled individual. There are clubs galore for boys, for men, for girls, for mechanics, artists, workingmen and workingwomen, but THERE IS NOTHING DOING EITHER TO MAKE HOME LIFE POSSIBLE OR ENDURABLE.

The net result is that for multitudes family life is unattainable, and for other thousands, more's the pity, it is not attractive. Meanwhile the affections starve or go astray or turn to bitterness. This, in a word, is the situation. It is one which deserves the immediate and earnest regard of the moralist, the patriot, the Christian.

THE GERMAN CITIZEN WILL NOT BE FOUND WANTING

By GEORGE VON SKAL, Editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung



THE Germans' love for the fatherland, where we were born and reared, where a mother's loving hand guided our first steps, where we were prepared for the struggle that awaited us, cannot be torn from our hearts, and the man capable of forgetting the love that surrounded him when he was in direst need of it could under no circumstances become a valuable and estimable member of any society on the face of this earth.

But this love has its limitations. It exerts no influence upon our relations to the only country that we now call our own and our home, to which we have sworn allegiance—the United States.

Our loyalty and all our strength belong to the country that took us to her bosom when, unasked and unbidden, we came here to seek the opportunities that were denied and refused us in the land of our birth.

We never forget that we owe an immense debt of gratitude to the American people, and we incessantly strive to discharge it. The fruits of these efforts are written on every page of the history of this country; they are visible in every field of human activity—in commerce and the arts, in the industrial as in the spiritual progress of the American people, in war and in peace. Never has the adopted citizen of German birth failed to do his duty to his new country; never will he be found wanting when the time for action arrives.



The theory that there are small living bodies, as spores of bacteria and the like, floating in interstellar space finds support in the observations and speculations of an increasing number of scientific men. T. D. A. Cockerell in a letter written from Las Vegas, N. M., and printed in a London scientific paper suggests that these might be carried up by atmospheric or perhaps by electric currents, such as produce the aurora, so far as to allow them to escape into space. Commenting on this suggestion, Sir Oliver Lodge says in the same number of the journal:

"I suppose it not impossible that the dust of space may contain life germs of some kind. I do not think the suggested bombardment by electric corpuscles sufficient cause, though electric repulsion might sometimes act, and it has been suspected that the earth may have a faint cometary tail, but no such action is needed to account for the existence of cosmic dust of any kind."

With the living inhabitants of the earth continually re-enforced by immigrants out of interstellar space there is increased assurance of the perpetuation of its generations, with the unlimited processions of the void to draw upon through an unlimited procession of ages.

Most Recent Measurements.

FRANK, the German astronomer, published two years ago an exhaustive treatise on "The Mountains and Craters of the Moon." In this work the latitude and longitude of each mountain and crater were worked out, and since that time his book has been used in all the observatories of the world as the standard. Professor Pickering of Harvard has been at work recently on a new atlas of the moon and has discovered, according to the Scientific American, that no account has been taken heretofore of the altitude of the craters. He has discovered that the latitude and longitude measurements of each are greatly affected by the height. All previous measurements used in the study of the moon by astronomers will have to be corrected by the new series of tables, upon which Professor Pickering is still at work.

Sun's Antles at Sunset.

Curious deformations of the sun's disk as it sets have recently been studied by Dr. Prinz of the Royal Belgian observatory by the aid of photography, says a writer in Success. The most common of these are simply indentations of the disk. Sometimes there is an appearance as of flames issuing symmetrically from opposite sides and uniting above in a single jet, which disappears to give place to another formed in the same way. These phenomena, according to M. Prinz, are due to horizontal layers of air of different density, which refract the sun's light. Some such appearance of the solar disk at sunrise may have originated the familiar legend that on Easter morning the sun dances as he rises.

The Latest Evolution Theory.

Dr. B. Hagen, a prominent German anthropologist, has recently expressed the opinion that the change in man from the original shape to his present one took place in Europe. He has discovered near Krapina, in Croatia, ten skeletons, the flesh from which had evidently been eaten by cannibals. Dr. Hagen judges from the appearance of the bones that the speech muscles were only slightly developed in those persons and that they could not speak as language is understood now. They had huge heads, broad faces, with flat noses, strong masticating bones and muscles, short legs and arms of medium length, and the greater part of their bodies was covered with coarse reddish hair.

Solid Air.

While it is known that air can be made solid as well as liquid, up to the present comparatively few experiments have been made in this direction, says Compressed Air. A scientist recently converted a certain quantity of liquid air into a small solid mass, and on examining it found it was as transparent as clear ice and as elastic as rubber. To test its elasticity he struck it with a hammer, and the latter immediately rebounded. That solid air may prove to be of commercial value is the opinion of some scientists in Germany, but it is admitted that many more experiments will have to be made before any certainty on this point can be arrived at.

New Meat Preservative.

Russian papers describe a method of preserving meat discovered by a Russian doctor. A compound which he has invented is injected through the heart to the aorta, so that all the blood in the slaughtered animal's body is replaced by the preservative solution. This, it may be mentioned, does not contain any dangerous antiseptic substance foreign to the organism. The carcass is divided and packed in tinned iron boxes, and it is strewn over slightly with salt. The meat thus salted, containing no brine, remains soft, savory and digestible and keeps for a very long time without losing its qualities.

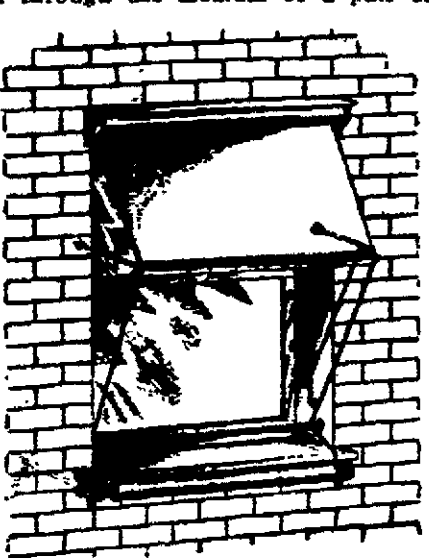
A Piano Improvement.

Mrs. Sarah Wood Clarke of New York is the inventor of a device which is said to greatly increase and improve the sound of the piano. There was recently given a demonstration of the improvement at one of the leading hotel ballrooms of New York. The device is a shell shaped construction placed inside the lid of a grand piano, and when this is opened as usual for a performance the shell acts as an auxiliary sounding board, improving the tone of the instrument and increasing its volume.

AN ODD INVENTION.

Window Shade That Will Serve as Awning or Shutter.

A recent patent describes an improved arrangement of window shades whereby the shade may be easily converted into an awning or be made to serve as a substitute for shutters to the windows. The shade, which is made of any translucent flexible material capable of withstanding the elements, is secured to a spring roller of ordinary type journaled under a cover to the upper outside of the window frame, says the Scientific American. Operating cords are secured to the lower end of the shade and pass over a projecting awning frame, thence under a rod at the bottom of the window to the lower winding roll. This roll may be operated through the medium of a pair of



CONVERTIBLE WINDOW SHADE.

miter gears and crank from the interior of the building. By this means the shade may be drawn down to serve as an awning.

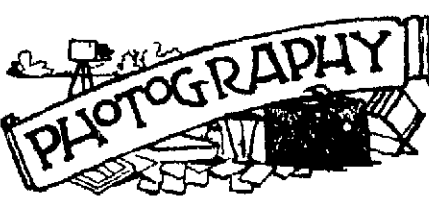
The operating crank, it will be observed, is hinged so that it may be folded back to engage a catch and thus hold the curtain in position against the tension of the spring roller. By drawing the shade down to its limit the room will be shaded and sheltered from outside observation. At the same time an ample sufficiency of light will pass through the translucent material and a generous supply of air will be admitted through the openings at each side of the curtain. This arrangement also serves to prevent frost from accumulating on the window glass at night.

NEW TYPEWRITERS.

Keyboards Invented For Some Very Complicated Languages.

A typewriter for Chinese has been turned out by one American company. It is necessarily very incomplete, for the language contains an almost unlimited number of characters, but it serves in ordinary business, says the American Inventor. Even the Burmese and Siamese have typewriters in their own languages. In fact, the Japanese tongue is about the only one in extensive use that does not boast of its typewriting machine, but it is announced that a scholar of the language is now working on a keyboard arrangement with a view to supplying the deficiency.

An Arabic typewriter has been invented with a keyboard no larger than that of the ordinary machine. The difficulties of providing keyboard arrangements for a language having so many characters as the Arabic can be guessed at when it is known that the language has no less than 288 forms. These are all variations of only about thirty letters, however, but the inventor necessarily had to do a lot of compromising if the machine is to be of practical use.



The amateur photographer, especially when traveling, is apt to break the ground glass in his camera when in a locality where it is impossible to obtain a new one. Of course it is a wise precaution always to keep a second ground glass on hand, but in case that is not done there are a number of substitutes, one of which every photographer can provide, says the Brooklyn Eagle. A piece of plain smooth glass may be ground with emery, and if the work is well done the ground glass thus produced will be as good as the one furnished with the camera. A glass may be finely ground in this way in about twenty minutes.

An easier makeshift, but one that is not so good, is to fog a plate by exposing it to a weak light for an instant and then developing it to a light gray color. When the plate is fixed and dried, it may be used in place of the ground glass in an emergency. Another excellent method is to flow a piece of plain glass with ground glass substitute. A little bottle of this substitute is easily carried with one when traveling or a piece of glass may be flowed with a varnish which has little body to it. Some photographers have even been known to use a piece of glass slightly waxed, while others have used the plain glass. It requires some experience, however, to use a plain glass with success.

Caustic Alkalies of Use.

In this country the caustic alkalies have never been very extensively used with pyro developer because of their supposed fog producing tendencies. In fact, carbonate of soda, which is comparatively a weak alkali, is the one most generally employed with pyro. Recent experiments by Professor Valenta, however, seem to discredit this view, and indicate that many of the stronger alkalies may be used to advantage with pyro if their action is thoroughly understood by the photographer.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

See complete advertisement on page 10.

See complete advertisement on page 10.

See complete advertisement on page 10.

See complete advertisement on page 10.

See complete advertisement on page 10.

See complete advertisement on page 10.

See complete advertisement on page 10.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
MARCH 5.

SUN RISES.....6:18 MOON SETS 10:02 A. M.
SUN SETS.....5:25 MOON RISES 11:55 P. M.
(LENGTH OF DAY) 11:25 (FULL MOON) 10:45 P. M.

First Quarter, March 6th, 11:15 a. m., evening, E.
Full Moon, March 10th, 12:15 a. m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, March 13th, 11:15 a. m., evening, E.
New Moon, March 18th, 11:15 a. m., evening, W.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 4.—Forecast for New England: Fair Thursday, except rain in south portion; Friday rain; light variable winds, becoming southeast.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

The moving season is at hand. A chill, gray, typical March day Trade at the City Market. F. F. Kellum.

There is said to be little frost in the ground.

The prospect of an early spring is most pleasing.

March is a month which brings no legal holidays.

Meats at lowest possible prices, at the City Market.

Legislative proceedings this week are of unusual interest.

Have your shoes repaired by JOHN MITT, 34 Congress street.

The hobby will soon cease to be a patron of the police station.

The Burgomaster will be at the Dover opera house this evening.

With hoops and marbles out, the presence of spring is assured.

License and the election are discussed on every street corner.

The ninth legislative week to all intents and purposes ends today.

The coming of the new monitor Nevada is awaited with interest.

Have you seen the new moon yet? It is getting to be an old friend now.

Vote the straight ticket on Tuesday. Scratching is always dangerous.

The fish and game legislation at Concord is as large as usual this year.

These are busy days in the millinery shops; soon it will be the openings.

The Thursday Night Whist club holds its regular weekly session this evening.

Fresh fish every day during Lent at the City Market, next door to post office.

Fannie A. Gardiner Rebekah lodge is to initiate several candidates at its meeting on Friday evening.

The attention of sports will now be turned to the makeup of the various baseball teams in the New England league.

Prices for the matinee performance of Quinlan and Wallis' minstrels on Saturday will be 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

The work of laying the rails for the Dover, Elliot and York Beach railway will begin just as soon as the ground opens.

Return of Quinlan and Wallis' Minstrels Saturday, matinee and night at Music hall. Matinee at 2:15. Special prices.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

Today, Thursday, best cuts of Round Steak, only 12½ cents, at the City Market.

A Vermont, who has just arrived in this city, says the snow is three feet on a level in the hill region up in that state and that big freshets are to be expected in the spring.

Quinlan and Wallis' minstrels should be greeted by a packed house on Saturday afternoon and evening. The company made a pronounced hit here last week.

On Friday afternoon, the Portsmouth party leaves for the Royal Blue Line on a trip to Washington and New York. The names have already appeared in this paper.

The hair cutting business will be light in the barber shops during the next four weeks as a good many people have a superstition against having their hair cut in March. They think it causes headaches during the year.

THE NEVADA HERE.

Big Monitor Comes Into Port From Bath Today.

Will Be Put Into Commission At Once At This Yard.

New Warship Is A Powerful Addition To Coast Defence Fleet.

The United States monitor Nevada, built at the Bath Iron Works, made this port from Bath this morning about ten o'clock, and came up through the Narrows to the navy yard with smoothness and grace not usually looked for in one of her bulky and rather awkward-appearing type.

The Nevada left the Maine seaport city on Wednesday afternoon. She was unable to sail from there on Tuesday, as the rainy days of last week set back the work of the painters and they have since been busy making the craft presentable to the navy officials.

This newest addition to Uncle Sam's coast defence fleet will be put into commission here this afternoon. Her crew of fifty arrived from the Wabash at Boston on the two o'clock train.

It is expected that the monitor will stay here or in this vicinity for some time.

The Nevada had her trial trip off this coast several months ago, after several postions on account of stormy weather. She developed a most satisfactory speed and behaved herself admirably. She is a powerful "harbor bulldog."

The new arrival at the yard presents a fine appearance and will certainly attract much attention from visitors to the yard.

The Nevada is tied up at the store house dock. She was brought up by Pilot John Amazeen of New Castle, who scorned the assistance of tugs. She was in command of Chief Engineer Wetherbee of the Bath Iron Works.

Naval Constructor Gilmore, U. S. N., and Lieut. Commander Bowers U. S. N., made the trip around in the monitor. Nothing of moment happened on her way up the coast.

MIDDLE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

The committee in charge are planning for a grand time tomorrow evening. The exercises will be held in the audience room of the church. The pastor will review briefly the past five years. Addresses will be made by State Secretary Sargent and Rev. J. H. Nichols. A social gathering will follow in the rooms of the annex. Refreshments will be served by the King's Daughters. The quartet will sing. All members and friends are invited to be present. Great blessings have come to the Middle street church the past five years and the people are to unite in a thanksgiving service.

TEACHERS MEET.

Supt. H. C. Morrison of the Portsmouth public schools, C. W. Rickford of Manchester and C. H. Wilcher of Newmarket, well known principals of high schools, held a conference in Concord on Wednesday, with Channing Folsom, state superintendent of public instruction. The conference was held in the state library building, and was private.

Matters pertaining to educational privileges now pending before the legislature formed the general topic of discussion.

AN AMUSING SEQUEL.

An amusing sequel to the joke played on Capt. Smith of the Butterfield Wedn day afternoon, when some of his passengers ran up a pirates' flag on him, occurred this morning. In trying to effect a landing at Henderson's Point on the first trip down, the boat struck on the center and all the men on board had to "walk the plank" (partly after the fashion of Capt. Kidd's victims) in order to get ashore. The Butterfield was afterward got off easily.

TO DURHAM ON FRIDAY

The unsettled condition of things at Durham lends particular interest to the visit to the state college which will be made by the governor and council, the committee on appropriations and others, on Friday.

RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

Everything is running smoothly under the new rules which went into effect last Monday as a result of the agreement between the Brotherhood

of Railway Trainmen and the Boston and Maine officials. Trainmen generally express confidence that the new schedule of wages to be arranged in June will be satisfactory.

CORY IN THE LEAD.

Has The Advantage Of Kehoe In The First Half Of A Pool Match.

The first half of a 200 point pool match between Kehoe of Portsmouth and Cory of Exeter was played Wednesday evening on the latter's home table, before a large crowd of enthusiasts. The score at the end stood 150 to 112 in favor of the Exeter man.

Both contestants played brilliantly and Cory was in especially fine form. Fortune seemed to favor him a little, too, while Kehoe's friends were of the opinion that he had more than his share of hard luck.

The game will be completed at Mowe's pool parlors in this city on Friday evening.

PAY THE FORFEIT.

Losers In Cribbage Tournament Entertain Sagamore Engine Company.

The members of Sagamore Engine company and their friends enjoyed an oyster supper at the engine house on Wednesday evening. Jerome Keefe and Michael Canty, the losers in a series of games of cribbage, acting as hosts.

Joseph J. Wain, republican candidate for alderman in Ward three, was among the guests and addressed a few remarks to the company.

OBITUARY.

Caroline A. Howe.

Caroline A. Howe, aged sixty-seven, years, widow of George A. Howe, died at the home of her son in Eliot on Wednesday. She was a native of West Roxbury and the body will be taken there for interment.

Mrs. Mary A. Quinlan.

Mrs. Mary A. Quinlan, wife of Councilman Patrick Quinlan of Somersworth, died at her home in that city on Wednesday.

Mrs. Quinlan is well known in this city and her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. She was born in Rochester, forty years ago, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kearns. She leaves four brothers and four sisters.

FOIL THEIR PLANS.

The democrats are counting on making a big cut in the majorities of a year ago. It is the duty of every republican to see that the vote is a large one and consequently foil the beautifully laid plans of the enemy.

BEING DISCHARGED.

The cargo of fertilizer brought here by the schooner Annie L. Wilder is being discharged at Railroad wharf. Capt. Bert Downes has charge and is acting as shipping clerk for the railroad company.

LOOKED LIKE BIG FIRE.

What looked like a big fire at Christian Shore on Wednesday afternoon was caused by the burning of material at the detention hospital, that had been condemned by the board of health.

FEDERAL FIRE SOCIETY.

The annual dinner of the Federal Fire society will be held at the Rockingham tonight. The menu that will be served is an elaborate one, from blue points down to demi tasse.

EXETER BASEBALL MANAGER.

William E. Leavitt of Hampton was elected manager of the Phillips Exeter baseball team on Wednesday, in place of George H. Weiss of Schuykill Haven, Pa., resigned.

MAY TAKE MACHINE SHOP.

The promoters of the big Union label fair are negotiating with the directors of the Portsmouth Machine company's plant in which to hold their coming exhibition.

MAGRAW WITHDRAWS.

Charles H. Magraw has concluded not to stand as a candidate for councilman from ward three and has withdrawn his name from the list of nominations.

WILL ADVANCE WAGES.

A well known firm of this city, it is said, will advance the wages of its employees in a few months.

A household necessity—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sort; cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never fails.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX

A companion for your dull moments—Always brilliant, interesting and entertaining.

The REGINA plays thousands of tunes; a greater variety than any other music box, and is remarkable for its fine tone and the ease with which it is run and kept in condition.

The REGINA Is Sold At
H. P. MONTGOMERY'S,

6 PLEASANT ST.

PERSONALS.

Rear Admiral John J. Read, U. S. N., is on the sick list.

Dr. Byron F. Staples has returned from a visit in Manchester.

John Walker of Newmarket was in town today on business.

Levi Downs of Laconia, a former Portsmouth resident, is passing a few days in town.

Rev. Myron Tyler, a former pastor of the Court street Christian church, is in town for a few days.

Hugh Kelliher has received a call on the navy yard in the department of construction and repair.

Conductor James Crowley, who was injured on the railroad, has recovered and returned to his duties.

Henry Neal, head lightkeeper at the Vinal Haven, Me., lighthouse, is passing a few days in this city.

Mrs. C. Morris Treddick of Malden, Mass., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary F. Mathes, South street.

Rev. C. LeV. Brine conducted services at St. Timothy's mission church, Concord, on Wednesday evening.

Calvin Boyd, who has been confined to his home for some weeks by illness, was down town today for the first time.

Dr. Herbert S. Hayford of Quincy, Mass., passed Wednesday evening with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler M. Hayford.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Hall have returned from their wedding tour and have reopened the Wentworth mansion on Pleasant street.

Miss Fanny M. Shannon, bookkeeper at G. B. Chadwick's, who has been confined to her home with a severe cold, is much improved and was able to be out on Wednesday.

D. Webster Barnabee, who has been seriously ill at his home on Wilbur street, is reported as being much improved, which will be good news to his many friends.

L. S. Phillips, formerly operator at Manchester, has succeeded William Page as night operator in the local telephone exchange. Mr. Page has assumed a more lucrative position.

Miss Neva J. Newton of Manchester is the guest of her grandfather and aunt, Thomas Moore and Miss Matilda G. Moore, Middle road. Miss Newton has resigned her position as bookkeeper for Henry J. Bigelow & Co., of Boston, in view of her approaching marriage to Frank S. Whitcomb of the firm of Wanzor and Whitcomb, Boston.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters for the City of Portsmouth hereby gives notice, that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city, on the following dates, viz: Jan. 28, Feb. 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27 and Mar. 3 at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 to 5 and 7:30 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of making up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the annual election to be held March 10, 1903.

The said board will also be in session at the same place on election day, March 10, 1903 from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty to see that their names are on the lists by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

HERBERT B. DOW, Chairman.

ALBERT H. ENTWISTLE, Clerk.

A LOVE OF A BONNET.

After the supper at the Universalist vestry this evening a play entitled, "A Love of a Bonnet" is to be enacted by the young misses of the parish.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We, the Larkin Club of Portsmouth, N. H., on this, the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, deem it proper to make public declaration of the principles and policy for which we stand.

We believe that Ireland is destined to be an independent nation and is justified by the laws of God and the examples of men in winning that independence by the sword.

We believe that not even a scant measure of legislative freedom can be won by merely pleading to the parliament of England, as no installment of justice has ever been granted to Ireland by that body except through fear of physical force.

We assert that the settlement of the land question promised by the British government will be attempted only because England fears in her coming troubles the hostility of the race in and out of Ireland and hopes to secure peace and loyalty by buying a class at the expense of the entire people. We further assert that nothing of this kind can or will prevent the race from keeping up the fight for the establishment of an Irish republic.

We believe that mere constitutional agitation tends to denationalize the Irish people, to lessen the high spirit inspired by the teachings and the example of Tone, Emmet, Fitzgerald and the men of '48 and '67, and has led the world to believe that Ireland would be content to remain a part of the British empire, when in truth her people are entitled to and we believe will be satisfied with nothing less than an Irish republic.

We recognize in the great interest manifested in the history, language and highest ideals of the race in Ireland evidence of a strong revival of the militant spirit of Irish nationality and we know that this spirit is aroused in the Irish race in America in greater degree than at any time in a generation.

We know that the Irish race in America is fully alive to the necessity of combining with the true Americans and with citizens of other origin to frustrate and defeat the insidious and persistent attempts of England to commit the United States to policies and combinations calculated to serve purely British purposes and to embroil this republic with nations that were friendly when America needed friends and when England was openly and bitterly hostile. She now puts on the mask of friendship so as to enable her to flinch American territory under false pretenses and to destroy the Monroe Doctrine while pretending to uphold it.

We believe that Ireland's demand for nationhood is approved by the great body of the American people, who have ever been devoted to human rights and whose own experience from Valley Forge and Yorktown to Gettysburg and Appomattox has demonstrated that these rights can only be won and maintained by the sword.

We firmly believe that the British empire has entered on the downward path leading to final dismemberment and that a wise and resolute use of its ever increasing difficulties will give Ireland her final opportunity. We counsel no rash or premature action, but we insist that Ireland's true interests demand that the world be told that she will not barter her inalienable right for any half measure, or for tardy redress of grievances. We ask the race at home and abroad to steadily prepare for the opportunity (and to make it if they can) to strike the final blow that will make Ireland a nation among the nations.

(Passed by the Larkin club on Wednesday, March 4.)

LARGE INITIATORY CLASS.

Twenty candidates will take the second degree at the Knights of Columbus hall this evening and will be tendered a reception by the council at the close.

WANT OLD P. A. C. QUARTERS.

It is said that one social and one secret organization are negotiating for the quarters soon to be vacated by the Portsmouth Athletic club.

INFORMAL DANCING PARTY.

Well Known Young People Pass Enjoyable Evening in Conservatory Hall.

Messrs. Spinnery and Patriquen gave an informal but very successful invitation dancing party in Conservatory hall on Wednesday evening, a good sized crowd being in attendance and a good time enjoyed. The party was for the most part made up of well known young people.

Harold N. Hetz presided at the piano and gave the dancers excellent music.

Order of Dances.

1. Waltz.
 2. Two Step.
 3. Scottische.
 4. Caprice.
 5. Waltz.
 6. Galop.
 7. Two Step.
 8. Scottische.
 9. Waltz.
- Intermission 20 minutes.
10. Two Step.
 11. Waltz.
 12. Galop.
 13. Two Step.
 14. Scottische.
 15. Waltz.
 16. Two Step.
 17. Waltz, Good Night.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Barges No. 9 and Newmarket of the Piscataqua Navigation company were docked last night alongside the wall of the timber dock, where they will be loaded with live oak timbers and other stock recently purchased by Major Urch. It has been several years since a craft has been tied up near this dock, with the exception of small brick schooners.

The locomotive used at Henderson's Point is undergoing repairs. Machinist William Critchley has charge of the work.

Chief Machinist Coates of the training ship Essex writes his friends at this yard of the pleasant trip of the ship from this port to Porto Rico and says he will visit Portsmouth on the ship's return to this country. He has many friends in Portsmouth, made when he was here on the Essex and while stationed at this yard as an attaché of the tug Piscataqua.

J. A. and A. W. Walker are unloading a cargo of soft coal for the yards and docks lighting plant.

It is said that some changes are to be made in the large brick well connected with the dry dock.

Tuesday will be pay day for mechanics and laborers.

A twenty foot extension has just been put on the pier for submarine work at the Narrows. This location has very strong tides both ways and the divers sent down to locate the iron piers are obliged to work at slack tides.

Five more granite cutters have been added to the force at the stone shed.

Capt. Everett Paul of the steamer Queen City is on a vacation of ten days.

Harry and George Snow have taken positions in the pipers' gang at Henderson's Point.

Horses are employed by the contractors at Henderson's Point to drag the dump cars along the river bank, while the locomotive is being repaired.

A "DO-NOTHING" WEEK.

It is not only likely that the liquor bill will not receive consideration before Wednesday of next week but it is further said that the "town meeting" week entire may be a do-nothing week in the legislature. That is to say, that not only will the Tuesday session be omitted entirely, but that the Wednesday and Thursday sessions may be mere matter of form. The program is said to be to make them like the Monday and Friday sessions of every week, a mere record of "met and adjourned." In that event, of course, the license bill is still a matter of "the week after next."

CHANGES IN PROSPECT.

With the improvements which are to be made about the works of the Portsmouth Brewing company and the additions that are promised at the plant of the Rockingham Light and Power company, the corner of Bow and Daniel streets will be decidedly changed this season.

SELL YOUR
REAL ESTATE
THROUGH US.

—We Reach the Buyers.

FRANK D. BUTLER,
Real Estate,
3 Market Street.

Your Winter Suit

Should be
WELL MADE.
It will do for

STYLISH
And
PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE
SAMPLES to be shown in the city
Cleansing, Turning And
Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,
Bridge Street.

S. G.
LONDRES
10 Cent Cigar
HAS NO EQUAL.
S. GRYNISH, M'F'G.

Old Furniture
Made New.

Why don't you send some
of your badly worn uphol-
stered furniture to Robert H
Hall and have it re-uphol-
stered? It will cost but little
Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions
And Coverings.

R. H. HALL
Hanover Street, Near Market.

The Evening
Herald

A live local paper.
Enterprising, but not
sensational.
HOME, not street cir-
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Only one edition daily
hence:—
Every copy a family
reader

GEORGE A. TRAFTON
BLACKSMITH
AND
EXPERT HORSESHOER.
STONE TOOL WORK A
SPECIALTY.
NO. 118 MARKET ST

F. A. ROBBINS,
UPHOLSTERER
88 MARKET ST